Eighth Series, Vol. XLVIII, No 26

Wednesday, April 5, 1989
Chaitra 15, 1911 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday April 5, 1989/Chaitra 15, 1911 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Jute Modernisation Fund

*492. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount disbursed so far out of Rs. 150/- crores Jute Modernisation Fund;

(b) the mill-wise details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the slow disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Upto the end of March, 1989, a total amount of Rs. 8.25 crore had been disbursed by the Financial Institutions out of the Jute Modernisation Fund. The mill-wise details of disbursement are as under:-

Name of the Mill	*Amount (Rs crore)*
Anglo India Jute Mills Corp. Ltd.,	1.00
Hastings Mill (Jute Division of Shree Digvijay Cement Corp. Ltd.)	1.20
Aekta Ltd.	2.50
India Jute & Inds. Ltd.	2.01
Birla Jute & Inds. Ltd.	0.50
Naihati Jute Mills Corp. Ltd.	1.04
Total	8.25

Following are the two main reasons for slow disbursement of funds:-

i) It has taken the jute industry considerable time in the choice of technology particularly of the circular looms.

ii) Rehabilitation packages for sick jute mills have to be closely examined by Financial Institutions. Many of these cases have

to be referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstitution. Who take their own time for decision on such matters.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA : Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores was announced in the moth of September, 1986 just on the eve of West Bengal Assembly elections only to hoodwink the people. Since then, two and a half years have passed and the Government is successful only in disbursing Rs 8.25 crores over a span of two and a half years. At this speed, it will take about fifty years to disburse the full amount of Rs. 150 crores. The reason given by the hon. Minister is that the choice of the technology by the mills will take some time. My point is, was it not known to the Government at the time of announcing the Jute Modernisation Fund that the availability of the modern technology for jute industry would be a problem? India is the a number one country in jute industry. So, from where will the technology come to the number one country? Was this point considered at the time of announcing the policy or was it announced on a *ad hoc* basis?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This Fund of Rs. 150 crores was created to modernise the jute industry. Up till now, 35 applications have been received involving Rs. 160.54 crores. The sanctioned amount in 14 cases in Rs 57.29 crores whereas the disbursal is only of Rs 8.25 crores. The Government is not responsible for it. We never decide in advance about the sort of technology, looms or the machinery that is required It depends on the parties applying for this assistance to specify what they want to do Even after sanctioning of Rs. 57.29 crores the mill-owners did not make up the mind as to what type of machinery they should have. They had even doubts whether modernisation will help them because there are many developments recently in the West Bengal jute mill sector which make them apprehensive. They are not sure whether they will be able to service the loans. Some mills have been re-started by paying half the salary or something like that to the labour. Some agreements have been made between ,the mill-owners and the labour unions. That also makes the mills who apply for modernisation apprehensive. So there is lot of uncertainty prevailing with the result that even the amounts sanctioned are not being utilised. We are in touch with the mill-owners so that we can help them in the matter of technology, etc. We have reduced excise duty on the locally manufactured machinery. We are giving extra assistance for exports, for domestic marketing, for diversification and we are assisting in many ways but it is they who should see that even sanctioned loans are utilised.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: There is no denying the fact that jute industry has been facing a serious crisis. To solve this problem the State Government of West Bengal and the various trade unions have proposed to nationalise the jute industry. Now the fund is also available. I will ask the hon. Minister that when the fund is available for modernisation whether the Ministry will take this opportunity to nationalise the jute industry of our country and modernise it?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : One unfortunate aspect of the situation is that whenever we want to have a dialogue with the trade union leaders or West Bengal Government the only solution they say say is 'nationlised'. (*Interruptions*) It is not a solutio please. We have nationalised NTC and it is running into losses to the extent of Rs. 35-45 crores a year. So the most unpractical and unimaginative response complicates the situation. They are not prepared to have any dialogue as to how industry or productivity can be improved. They will agree for lesser wages with the capitalists but as far as NTC is concerned they go on strike. This is the attitude of the trade unions and the West Bengal Government supports them. This has complicated the situation and nationalisation would not help.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Sir, out of the jute modernisation fund how much is left for improvement of the working

capital so that the cultivators of jute in Andhra are benefited by better cropping patterns, better amount given to them so that they can get higher incomes. Will the Minister consider if this procedure does not work properly to nationalise or take over the jute trade?

[A] SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Including industry.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Why not including cultivators you will say ? It is very simple solution. Panacea for all national ills is to nationalise everything and then run into losses like NTC and then not help us to get out of that situation. (*Interruptions*)

This is a question which is very relevant to this situation. This modernisation fund of Rs. 150 crores is not for jut production but only for mills side. In addition to this we have special development fund for jute of Rs. 100 crores. Out of that Rs 100 crores about Rs. 25 crores have been reserved for agriculture development because we feel that the long-term interests of the industry can be sustained and helped only by improving the quality of jute and productivity of jute.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: But the amount is very small.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Please listen. Even that amount has not been utilised. This amount has been given by the Ministry of Textiles to the Ministry of Agriculture, West Bengal Government and other State Governments. There is no end to what we can do. Ministry of Agriculture did not have funds for development of jute. Neither West Bengal Government made any provision in the Plan for improving the lot of jute growers. We on our own came in though it is not the direct responsibility of Textile Ministry. We thought the industry cannot proceed unless the agriculture side is improved and from our own fund under the direction of the Prime Minister we earmarked this amount and in that we have all sorts of marketing, research and extension assistance. We are in touch with the State Governments to utilise this sum. Sums will not be the problem. we can appropriate more and give them more than Rs 25 crores but they will have to pick up things.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed us that the Government have no control over the choice of technology. That is as far as the private sector is concerned. But there is a public sector in the jute industry and I would like to request him to tell us about the long delayed jute mill project in Kishanganj which is in the public sector and in which quite a substantial amount of money has been sunk but it has been closed for the last ten years. Then there are also two jute mills which are sick in the neighbouring district of Katihar. I would like to know whether any amount has been sanctioned out of this modernisation fund for the renovation and revival of those two jute mills.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Some of the mills which have been nationalised are really in a bad shape. Some have reached a stage where no modernisation can take place because the sums involved will be tremendous. Actually, we have to establish a new mill and because of constraint of resources, we are not able to do so. The amounts required are tremendous and the surpluses generated are nil; actually, they are negative. As I mentioned earlier, we are incurring losses like Rs 30 to Rs. 40 crores If we modernise, at least it should become viable ultimately. Otherwise, the financial institution would not help us. From the point of view, we have not been able to modernise much less nationalise the closed jute mills so far as Katihar and other areas in Bihar are concerned.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: If patient cannot be revived, it is better to bury him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, jute products are used for packing, be it grains, cement or chemicals. In the past when jute production was not

much, plastic packing was developed in the country and hundreds of such factories were set up with an investment of Rs.8 to 10 crores in each unit and thousands of workers are engaged in them. With issue of a new notification giving protection to jute industry, plastic packing has been compulsorily reduced and these factories are facing closure. While formulating a policy, you have to see that in the process protecting a particular sector you do not harm others. Did you pay attention to it? Their representations must have also been received by you. Thousands of labourers are going to be rendered jobless in my constitutency and factories of plastic packing material are also going to be closed. Have you thought about it? It should not happen that you save one set of people but sink others because factories involving investment of hundreds and crores of rupees are going to be closed. Will the Government take into account this aspect while formulating any policy?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, some synthetic bag factories have been installed during the last few years and it has resulted in a great setback to the jute industry. This House enacted a law with a view to reducing the impact, by making compulsory the use of jute material in the packing of certain items, such as 100 per cent in case of foodgrains, sugar, *khandsari* urea and most of the fertilisers, cement, etc. Consequently, as stated by the hon. Member, some representations have been received by us from synthetic bag factories. We review this law every year to see that interests of other industries are not jeopardised and such a policy is framed under which both the sectors are able to survive and co-exist.

[*English*]

Agreements with Foreign Countries for Manpower Export

*494. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which India has agreements for exporting manpower;

(b) whether agreements have also been made as to the wages and other facilities to be provided to the Indian workers in those countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Agreement concerning the organisation of manpower Employment between India and Qatar was signed on 11.4.1985. The Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan was signed on 22nd October, 1988. These provide that workers shall be employed on the basis of a contract which will include terms and conditions of employment, i.e wages, duration of employment, accommodation and other details. Further, the foreign employer shall bear the travel cost of workers from India to the place of work as well as the return passage at the end of the service. The workers will be able to remit their savings to India in accordance with the regulations of that country. These also provide for the settlement of disputes.The details are contained in the Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding, given in the Annexure below.

ANNEXURE

Agreement concerning the organisation of Manpower Employment between the REPUBLIC OF INDIA represented by the Ministry of Labour, and the STATE OF QATAR represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Desirous of strengthening understanding and cooperation between the two countries and in order to organise the entry of India Manpower to the State of Qatar the Government of both the countries, have agreed as follows:

Article-I

The Ministry of Labour in the Republic of India and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar shall implement the provisions of this Document.

Article-II

Recruitment of Manpower in India and its entry into Qatar shall be regulated in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and procedures of the two countries.

Article-III

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar shall present to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, recruiting applications from employers in the State of Qatar for employment of Indian Manpower. The Ministry of Labour shall endeavour to meet such applications within its available possibilities.

Article-IV

If an employer in the State of Qatar requests for Indian Manpower having specific qualifications and experience he should specify that in the application to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the State of Qatar

Article-V

If the Ministry of Labour is not able to meet the requirements of the Qatari employer or if the Qatari employer is not interested in making recruitment as prescribed in Article-III, above, he may make recruitment himself or authorise a representative working with him, or an Indian Recruiting Agent registered with the Ministry of Labour, to recruit and complete all procedural requirements, to work in his company or his establishment in Qatar.

Article-VI

Recruitment applications shall state, *inter alia*, the required qualifications, experience and specializations. It shall also include the duration of contract, the conditions of employment, especially the salary agreed on, the end of service benefits and the facilities regarding transportation, accommodation as well as information considered as basic which enables the workers to decide on signing labour contracts.

Article-VII

The Ministry of Labour shall take necessary measures for facilitating the procedure of medical tests, acquiring the procedure of medical tests, acquiring passports or departure permits for workers desiring to work in the State of Qatar. The Ministry shall also provide these workers with information on the conditions, cost and standard of living in Qatar.

Article-VIII

The employer shall bear the travel costs of the workers from India to the place of work in Qatar on entering the service as well as the return air passage at the end of his service. The employer shall also bear the travel cost of the workers from Qatar to India and back to Qatar on leave periods provided for by the Labour Contract. The employer shall be exempted from paying the workers' return passage to India in case the latter finally leaves his work without lawful excuses before the termination of the contract period or in case his service is terminated for reasons defined by the law such as breach of labour contract or for any of the grounds stated in article 20 of the Qatari Labour Law.

Article-IX

The terms and conditions of employment of Indian workers in Qatar shall be defined by an individual labour contract between the worker and the employer as in the appended specimen of labour contract which can be modified only by the mutual consent of the two Governments. The basic terms of employment including the rights and obligations shall also be clearly stated in this contract without contradiction the provi-

sions of Qatari Labour Law.

Article-X

The individual labour contract shall provide in details the obligations of the employer regarding the accommodation and medical treatment of the worker.

Article-XI

The Arabic and English versions of the labour contract shall be the only authentic versions' recognised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Law Courts in the State of Qatar. In case of any dispute arising in Qatar relating to provisions of labour contract between the first party and the second party mentioned in the contract, the Arabic version shall prevail when the dispute is referred to authorities concerned in the State of Qatar. The employer shall have so authority to amend or vary the provisions of the Labour Contract except for the purpose of improving terms and conditions of service for the benefit of the workers' after the approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Article-XII

The Labour Contracts shall be authenticated by the Embassy or Consulte of the Republic of India in the State of Qatar and by the Embassy or Consulate of Qatar in India if the contract is concluded in India.

Artic XIII

The Labour Contract shall terminate with the termination of its duration period without further notification. If the employer desires the continuation of the contract, he shall notify the workers, in writing, of his desire of renewal at least thirty days before the termination of the contract. The contract shall be renewed for a further period subject to mutual agreement of the first party and the second party.

Article-XIV

The worker shall have the right to remit all what he saves of his salary to India in accordance with the exchange and other financial regulations in Qatar.

Article XV

In case of dispute between the employer and the worker a complaint shall be presented to the competent body in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to decide on it. If an amicable settlement fails the complaint shall be referred to competent judicial authorities in Qatar.

Article-XVI

A joint Committee of three members from each side will be formed with the following functions :

1. To co-ordinate between the two States in the implementation of this agreement and to take necessary action in this regard.

2. To interpret the provisions of the agreement in case of any dispute in this regard and to settle the difficulties that might arise in the implementation.

3. To propose the review or amendment of any of the articles of this agreement' whenever necessary.

The Committee shall meet periodically every two years or earlier when necessary at the date and place agreed upon.

Article-XVII

The present Agreement is subject to ratification and shall enter into force provisionally on the date of signing and definitively on the date of the exchange of the Instrument of Ratification and may be amended by mutual consent of both the Governments. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of four years and shall be automatically renewed for another subsequent periods unless either of the parties

gives a written notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement, six months in advance before the expiry of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have hereto signed this Agreement ad affixed thereto their Seals.

Done at New Delhi on this Eleventh Day of the Month of April of the year one thousand nine hundred and eight five A.D in two originals each in Hindi, Arabic and English languages; all the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt and divergency of opinion, the English text shall prevail.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE
OF QATAR

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Model, Unified Employment Contract

On the Day	*Corresponding*

between:

1. Mr.

   his address in his capacity as First Party

2. Mr.

   Personal/family identify card No. Holder of Passport No.
   living in India Address

Second , arty

The two parties agreed on the following:

The second party agreed to work for the First Party in the occupation in the State of Qatar.

1. *DURATION OF CONTRACT:*

(a) The duration of this Contract is one year/two years effective from the date the Second Party arrives in Qatar. The Contract terminates with the termination of its duration without further notification. If the First Party desires the continuance of the Contract he shall notify the Second Party, in writing, about this desire for the renewal at least thirty days before the termination of the Contract. The Contract shall be renewed for a further period subject to mutual agreement of the First Party and the Second Party.

(b) The contract may not be cancelled before the termination without the consent of the two parties, and the Second Party will have to pay before he finally leaves the work all his debts payable to the First Party.

II *TRAVEL CHARGES*

(a) The First Party shall undertake to pay the travel costs of the Second Party from the City of _____ in India to the Place of work in the State of Qatar and the

return air passage. The employer shall also bear the travel costs of the workers from the State of Qatar to India and back to Qatar on leave periods as provided for in the individual employment contract. These costs do not include expenses for acquiring a Passport or paying any insurances.

(b) The First Party will be exempted from paying the return air passage in case the Second Party cancelled the Contract before its termination for unlawful excuses or in case his, service is terminated for reasons defined by the Law such as breach of employment contract or for any of the grounds stated in Article 20 of the Qatari Labour Law.

III. *ADVANCES*

(a) The First Party shall pay to the person of the Second Party, if he desires, an advance of _____ in _____ currency (about the salary of one month) before his travelling and to be deducted from the dues of the Second Party by monthly instalments to the amount of 10% (Ten Percent) of the basic salary.

(b) The deduction of Instalments shall take effect from the salary of the month following the start of the work of the Second Party.

(c) The preceding two terms are applicable to loans paid to the Second Party in Qatari currency.

IV. *WAGE AND GRATUITY*

(a) The basic pay is _____ per month/day as for the forty eight normal working hours per week. The Second Party shall have a paid weekly rest-day every Friday. He shall also receive payments as for the Over line in accordance with the Qatari Labour Law.

(b) For workers of production or piecework of task work.

The basic pay is_____as for the accomplishment of daily average performance according to trade or occupation as follows:-

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Additional pay shall be paid as for the amount of work accomplished by the Second Party exceeding the preceding daily average performance as follows:-

In case there is no work by production the pay of the Second Party will be_____

Qatari Riyals.

(c) The First Party shall undertake to put down in writing in a special card the daily overtime as provided for in paragraph (a) or the amount of work accomplished per day paragraph (b) . The card shall be handed over to the First Party at the end of the day for registration and thereafter handed back to the Second Party.

(d) End of Service Gratuity:

_____

_____

_____

V. *ACCOMMODATION AND LIVING:*

(a) The First Party shall undertake to arrange a free single accommodation for the Second Party and to supply it with beds and water closets according to health conditions.

(b) The First Party shall undertake to provide the Second Party with cold drinkable water.

VI. *MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CARE:*

(a) The First Party shall provide the Second Party with free necessary medical treatment at the hospitals of the State of Qatar.

(b) The First Party shall provide the Second Party with medical first aid at the residence of the latter under the supervision of the who is assigned by the First Party.

(c) The First Party shall undertake that the Second Party shall receive his payable indemnity for labour accidents, disability or death arising out of service or as a result of his service.

VII. *HOLIDAYS:*

(a) The Second Party shall be entitled to a normal annual leave not less than two weeks with fully pay.

(b) The Second Party shall receive full pay in the following official holidays:-

—	'Id Al Fitr	(Lesser Bairam)	Three days
—	'Id Al-Adha	(Greater Bairam)	Three days
—	'Id Al- Istiqlal	(Independence Day)	One day

The Second Party shall also have three other days of holiday with full pay during the year. These three days are to be declared by the Government or decided by the employer to all workers.

(c) Under the provisions of the Qatari Labour Law, the Second Party shall be entitled to paid sick leave after six months continuous service with the First Party. The sick leave shall not be adjusted against annual leave.

VIII. *GENERAL PROVISIONS*

(a) The Second Party shall undertake to perform his work according to daily average performance in his occupation. In case he fails to carry out this daily average performance he shall be subject to the table of penalties in this regard.

(b) In the course of contract the Second Party shall not have the right to work for others, and the First Party shall not have the right to hire out the Second Party to any other employer.

(c) The Second Party shall undertake to refrain from interfering in political or religious affairs and he will have to respect the local customs and traditions.

(d) This contract is in conformity with the format ratified by competent authorities in the two countries.

(e) The Qatari Labour Law and its executing regulations shall be considered as the legal basis of the text of this contract. There shall be recourses to the Law in respect of any dispute between the two parties unless the terms of this contract provide better benefits for the Second Party.

IX. This contract is made in Arabic and English Versions and issued in one original and three copies, one copy to be given to the Second Party.

First Party	*Employer*	*Second Party - Worker*
Authentication		Authentication
Ministry of Labour Government of India		Embassy of the State of Qatar in the Republic of India.

Memorandum of Understanding on Manpower Between The Government of India and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Whereas the Government of India and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Desirous of strengthening understanding and cooperation between the two countries and further develop their relations and in order to regulate their manpower problems, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In this memorandum of understanding unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) "Employer" means a person providing or offering to provide employment to an Indian national in Jordan;

(b) "Job-offer" means an offer for recruiting Indian workers by an employer for work in Jordan on agreed terms and conditions of service;

(c) "manpower" or "workers" means work force of Indian nationality comprising unskilled, semi-skilled and highly skilled categories and junior level technicians.

Article 2

Recruitment of workers from India and its entry into Jordan shall be regulated in accordance with the relevant laws, rules and procedures of the two countries.

Article 3

The Ministry of Labour both in India and Jordan, in consonance with their respective legislations shall exchange information for sending manpower. Both Ministries are authorised for the implementation of these functions.

Article 4

The requests for man power from the employers in Jordan shall be conveyed to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India after approval of Jordanian Ministry of Labour through the Indian Mission in Jordan. The employer can personally deal with the necessary procedures pertaining to the selection of workers through the Embassy of India in Jordan.

Article 5

Job offers shall include information as to the required qualifications, experience, expertise, duration of employment, details of working conditions, wages, transportation, residence, maintenance and other details.

Article 6

The employer undertakes to pay for travel expenses of the workers from his residence in his home country to his work place and upon the termination of the employment contract and in the cases of the cancellation of the contract unilaterally by the employer or unsatisfactory performance by the worker during the probation period his return trip expenses to his home country. The return travel expenses shall not be borne by the employer if the worker quits the job or cancels the contract before its expiry date unilaterally.

Article 7

The workers shall be employed according to a contract, concluded between the employer and the worker. The employment contact shall include working conditions, together with the obligations and the rights of the workers according to local labour laws/regulations and

shall be prepared in English, Arabic and Hindi.

Article 8

The workers shall benefit from the rights and privileges accorded to the workers of the host country in accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Social Security laws in the concerned country. When disputes arise then the concerned authority will intervene to solve it according to the procedures of the Labour Law.

Article 9

The workers shall, within the context of the monetary regulations of the country of employment be able to transfer their savings abroad in a convertible currency.

Article 10.

A joint committee which shall be constituted of the representatives of the relevant institutions in the two countries, shall fulfil the following:-

Provide necessary coordination between the two countries for the implementation of this memorandum of understanding;

In case disputes occur, try to solve the difficulties arising from the implementation and the interpretation of the provisions of this memorandum.

If deemed necessary, put forward proposals for the amendment of some or all of the Articles of the memorandum of understanding or, for the conclusion of a new one;

Meet at least once a year.

Decide the date and place of the meetings through diplomatic channels.

Hold meetings in Indian and Jordan in succession.

Article 11

This memorandum of understanding shall be implemented as of its date of entry into force. However, it shall be applicable to those workers who have been employed prior to its date of entry into force.

Article 12

The memorandum shall be amended only after necessary proposals and ratification are through proper procedures.

Article 13

This memorandum, within the framework of the Laws of the two countries, shall be in force for a period of three years after its ratification. Unless a contrary written statement is submitted by one of the parties at least six months prior to its expiry date, this memorandum shall automatically be renewed for another three years.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorised by their respective Governments have hereto signed the Memorandum of Understanding and affixed thereto their Seals. Done at New Delhi on this 22nd day of the Month of October of the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty eight A.D. in two originals each in Hindi, Arabic and English Languages; all the texts

being equally authentic except in case of doubt and divergence or opinion, the English text shall prevail.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF
JORDAN

Sd/- Sd/-

Minister of Labour Minister of Labour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The hon. Minister has given a statement in which he has stated certain things the most important of which is that of prepaid ticket advice. This condition of pre-paid ticket advice was already there in the rules, but recently the Ministry have issued instructions for strict enforcement of pre-paid ticket advice. A number of workers who have been selected for employment abroad could not join their duty because they could not get the immigration clearance as the employer abroad was not prepared to give the pre-paid ticket advice. While it has affected our employment prospects on the one hand, on the other, the employers abroad because of the strict enforcement of this condition have arranged to employ workers from other constrains like Thailand, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Pakistan etc. On both the sides we are losing. You can well imagine the impact of this, because the number of workers who have gone abroad over the last three years is 4.08 lakhs. The strict enforcement of this condition has adversely affected the job prospects of our people, specially from Kerala. It is also adversely affecting our foreign exchange earnings. In view of this, there have been a number of representations to the Minister to reconsider it. Is the hon. Minister prepared to reconsider it and give an assurance to this House to that effect?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The Emigration Act was enacted in 1983 and the rules were framed under the provisions of this Act. The Government is expected to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder. If we have advised for strict enforcement of this condition, we have done our duty. The Act and the regulations made thereunder are not of recent origin. These have been there since 1983. The rule regarding pre-paid ticket advice was modified in 1987. Earlier, the provision was that the foreign employer would arrange for free travel and transport expenses, and because there was some ambiguity and a number of complaints that they were not providing for free travel and transport, therefore, it was specified that they would arrange for pre-paid tickets; particularly for onward journey either the foreign employer would send the ticket or foreign exchange equivalent to the expenses which would be incurred for purchase of ticket. I do not know whether it was adhered to earlier, but when we received complaints from Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. and others that some international racketeers in collusion with unscrupulous elements and vested interests were evading the provisions of the pre-paid ticket advice condition, and thereby the Government was losing foreign exchange, instructions were issued for strictly adhering to these provisions.

It is a fact that I issued instructions to the officers of my Department that it should be strictly adhered to, and if any laxity is found in the officials concerned, they should be severely dealt with. It is also a fact that we have received complaints that strict enforcement of the provisions of the Act is causing hardship to the persons going abroad. I do not know why it should cause hardship., The foreign employers while submitting their employment agreement to our Missions abroad specify the total number of persons required, the duration of employment and the service conditions of employment in which there is a specific mention that they would provide free air passage. So, they are expected to send foreign exchange equivalent to the expenses made on the purchase

of the tickets. I don't know why there should be hardship. I am sending a team of my officers to the Gulf countries to study this problem and on their return when they will submit their report, if I find that there is really any cause for hardship and there is a need for reconsideration, I will reconsider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, when the Minister was making his introductory remarks I thought it was going to be a completely negative attitude. I thank the Minister for the latter part of his answer where he has said that he will be sending a team to study the matter and after that he is prepared to reconsider it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a positive step. Now, would you like to be included in that team?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will be very grateful if you can direct him to include me also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ask him whether the team will come back or not.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: I don't know why the Minister said that he does not know how it is adversely affecting the foreign exchange but the fact is that because of this condition the employers abroad prefer to select workers from other countries where this condition is not strictly enforced. That is how we lose the job and when we lose the job we lose the foreign exchange also. If Mr. Samar Mukherjee has written this, I don't know, it may be his personal view but his party in Kerala is supporting this move; I don't know how, I am not going into that. Since the Minister is sending a team, I would like to know whether he will advise the team to take the views of the Indian workers in the Gulf countries and taking into account their views and depending on their views whether he will reconsider.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: We have enquired from our Missions abroad, particularly in the Gulf countries and we have received information that a provision has been made in Pakistan, Bangladesh and in Philippines about the pre-paid Air passage. If they don't enforce it strictly, I don't know, but the provision is there. The Hon. Member has said that it has caused hardship and the man-power export has gone down. It is not a fact, in fact in 1988 it has increased.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Workers from my area also go abroad and the largest number is from Jhunjhunu.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, workers from some areas of Rajasthan also go to the Gulf countries. Mostly, they are from Jhunjhunu and Sikar. People from that area go abroad in large numbers. But the greatest problem is that they are subjected to cruelty and atrocities. (*Interruptions*) Firstly, foreigners come here and collect Rs.15 to 20 thousand from these people for arranging visa and then some of them are sent out. These poor people arrange money on interest by mortgaging their land and the money so arranged by them goes down the drain. Some of them are not even able to go abroad. Will the Hon. Minister make some arrangements at district level so as to stop this exploitation? I want that workers should go abroad through Government appointed agents only and no one should be able to go abroad through unscrupulous agents.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, Immigration Act has been enacted to check such exploitation only. The rule made thereunder also provide that any foreign employer desirous of importing manpower from India, or of engaging Indian workers, will have to spell out the terms and conditions of employment, minimum wages, etc. and shall also agree to bear the travel cost of workers from India to the place of work as well as the return passage at the end of the service. Then only the workers will be sent abroad. We want to check exploitation. If any case of such exploitation is brought to our notice, we will definitely take strong action.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: But still it persists. You have to be very strict about it. From various villages people come to me daily. People from my own village have been flucked in this manner.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: You are right, sir. When we insist, a demand is made by the other section that these restrictions should be lifted.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I wanted to ask the same supplementary. You have also added to it. This is a very serious matter. All these private racketeers should be stopped from operating.

MR. SPEAKER: I give my full support to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The private racketeers may be nationalised!

MR. SPEAKER: Then they will end up in deficit and lose.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: The hon. Minister has said that the number of persons who have gone abroad during 1988 has gone up. It is correct because even though this provision was existing since 1987, it was strictly implemented only in December 1988. Now after the implementation, nobody is going.

Shri Ayub Khan has said that there are some agents who are indulging in some malpractices. There are two methods by which people go abroad for jobs. One is through group visa or group agreement. But the majority of the people go on individual visa or on individual agreement. In Kerala there is at least one person per house working abroad, especially in the Gulf countries. They go there on individual visa and it is not just like travel agents recruiting a group of persons, sending them abroad and getting money. This is something different. I would therefore like to know whether the hon. Minister will consider these individual cases on a separate footing and not along with the other group agreements and agency business. These may be treated separately and the provision of PTA may be exempted for those people who go on individual visas and individual agreements for employment.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY : Presently, the provision of the Act stands for every sort of immigration, whether it be individual or group or through contractor. There is no discrimination.

Prepaid Air Ticket for Job Seekers

*497. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of Indians recruited for employment in different Gulf countries lost their opportunity due to the new rule of prepaid travel advice (PTA); and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The Emigration Act, 1983 and the Rules framed thereunder provide that "to and fro air passage at the employer's cost" must be included in every agreement for employment of any emigrant worker. This agreement by the foreign employer is required to be attested by the Indian Mission in the country concerned. The provision in its present form came into force with effect from 24.2.87 and recruitment can be made only on the basis of attested agreements which must contain the above provision regarding passages. Therefore the question of Indians recruited for employment in different Gulf countries losing their opportunity due to new rule of prepaid travel advice does not arise.

(b) The provision in the rules under the Emigration Act 1983 is meant to protect

emigrants from exploitation, and is considered a salutary provision.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I would like to point out that the Minister is only partially correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even that is creditable!

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Even though this rule regarding prepaid travel advice was incorporated in the Emigration Rule in 1987, as pointed by other hon. Members earlier, this was not enforced strictly till December, 1988. Somehow or other from December, 1988 onwards, the Government of India gave strict instructions that this particular Clause should be enforced strictly. No doubt this is implemented for very good intentions but the Government should take into considerations the hard realities. The employers abroad are not ready to comply with this because they can get cheap labourers from other countries where there is no such provision. Unfortunately this is being implemented when the manpower requirements in West Asia are brightening up due to the truce between Iran and Iraq. The Kerala Legislature also had passed a Resolution. The Chief Minister of Kerala had written three letters to the Minister himself requesting him to intervene in this taking into consideration these realities, to waive this rule. This rule was there but they were not implementing it till 1988.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: And allowed them to be exploited there!

SHRI SURESH KURUP: We are all responsible representatives of the people, so we are making submissions here realising the hardships of the workers who intend to go abroad. So, the Minister should take this seriously and should given an assurance that this particular Clause or this particular Rule will not be implemented strictly

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, as I have stated earlier, when my attention was drawn by Shri Samar Mukherjee that this Rule was not being strictly enforced in the month of November 1988—I do not know whether it was strictly enforced earlier or not, I am making inquiries in that - I issued strict orders to my officials that this should be strictly enforced and no lapse shall be tolerated. I do not think that it has caused any hardship because Indian labourers are considered the best labourers in the Gulf countries. There is no reason why we should lose the employment opportunities.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Sir, this Marxist M.P. has not interest in the welfare of the labourers...

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: They are politicising the issue.....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Please don't listed to the Marxist M.P. Shri Samar Mukherjee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, don't interrupt....

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: There is no question of listening to a Marxist M.P.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He cannot refer to the name of a Member of the other House...

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Can he refer to the name of a Member of the other House?

MR. SPEAKER: Mentioning the name is no taboo but we don't mention these things....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: In connection with this, you may remember Sir, that some of us raised in this House an issue regarding the strike by Indian labourers in Kuwait. For the last two months- as I understand it— these Indian labourers, numbering a few thousand, are on strike demanding wages and better living conditions and all that.

At that time you had assured us that you would enquire from the Minister and inform us also. But nothing has come out. So, I would like to know whether that has come to the notice of the Minister, as to whether he has intervened in this, and whether a settlement has been reached regarding the strike of the workers in Kuwait.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: It has come to our notice. Our Mission in Kuwait is dealing with the matter. But, as I have said, I am sending a team of the officers of my department, headed by the Secretary, Labour, who will visit Kuwait also and will not only resolve this issue but will also find a permanent solution to it.

PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will you ask Mr. Kurup to tell his colleague to withdraw that letter?

SHRI T. BASHEER: The rule of PTA is of serious concern to the people of India, especially the people of Kerala. I had been recently in some of the Gulf countries and the people working in the Gulf countries are very anxious to know about this. This is an issue which is agitating the minds of the people working there. As Shri Suresh Kurup told us, the Kerala Assembly has passed a resolution unanimously making a request to withdraw this PTA rule. So, I would like to know whether the Government will seriously consider withdrawing this PTA rule. I am happy that the hon. Minister just now told us that he proposes to send a team of officers to the Gulf countries to study this problem. In this context, I would like to know whether the Government will give instructions not to implement this PTA rule till it arrives at a conclusion and takes a decision. In this context, I would like to .....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Do not hang on to the question.

SHRI T. BASHEER : In December, 1988 the Government had given instructions to implement this rule. So, I would like to know whether the Government will again give instructions not to implement this rule till a final decision is taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating unnecessarily? It has been done.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: If the Kerala Chief Minister or the Kerala Assembly or a particular member want me to be a party to the conscious violation of the Act, I will not become a party.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I am requesting the Minister for relaxation of the rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : A very important question has come to this House I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the protection of emigrants has become a deterrent to employment. The rules which are there are to be implemented for the betterment of the workers. In the present situation I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the rule of our Missions in foreign countries and also the Labour Ministry. If both these questions are taken together this one and the earlier one- you can see the discussion which has taken place, about the role of our Missions in those Gulf countries or elsewhere, which are giving employment to these Kerala workers and the other issues and agreements, and how they are being implemented. In reply to the earlier question you said that there is an agreement with Jordan and Qatar.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: In respect of others there is no agreement. But, may be, Embassy can do something. Are you going tod utilise the Embassies, are you going to appoint a Labour Attache to look into this matter with a view to encourage the people to go there and work and get their livelihood? Will you look into this matter and take up this matter with your sister Ministries and the Cabinet and coordinate these things? That is my question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: We will consider the hon. Member's suggestion.

Consumer Protection Authorities

*501. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT†:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged the States and Union Territories to quickly set up Consumer Protection Councils and other authorities under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have provided any help to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these authorities would be set up; and

(d) to what extent they would help in meeting the grievances of consumers and protect their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Central Government is responsible for setting up National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission and the Central Consumer Protection Council, which have been set up. The responsibility for setting up State Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission), and the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums) rests with the State Governments/ Union Territories. Many States have already set up these bodies and the Central Government have requested the others to do so immediately. The Planning Commission has agreed to include " Consumer Protection" including the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as a Plan item in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Consumer Protection Act, 1986, provides a simple, speedy and inexpensive redressal to the consumers against defective goods and services, unfair trade practices, etc. The redressal is provided by way of replacement, refund of price, removal of defects, or compensation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Consumer Protection Act was passed in our country in 1986 but even after a lapse of three years no protection has been provided to the consumer any where, situation has not improved, adulteration is still rampant on a large scale, spices and other things, whatever we buy from the market, are adulterated and are being sold openly in the market. As regards the weight there is no guarantee that the consumer gets the right weight. If a consumer wants to purchase an article of good quality and renowned trade mark, he is supplied articles of spurious trade mark as these are being openly sold in the market while articles of genuine trade mark are hardly to be seen. This Act was formulated to protect the consumers from such a situation and to make available hygienic stuff to them but it has not been implemented till this day even after three years. I want to know why it has not been implemented even after becoming an Act. There was a provision of constituting committees at district and state levels because if any consumer wanted to make a complaint at the gross root level, he would do so at district level only but district or State level committees have not been formed so far. Will the Hon.Minister kindly tell us as to how many committees at district level and at State level have been constituted till now? Is this information available with him.?

SHRI SUKH RAM : As regards the

question of implementation of this Act, I do not agree that it has not been implemented. Of all the Acts passed in this country since independences, Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is the most important. It provided for setting up of a national commission and a Consumer Protection Council at the national level, which have been constituted and are very much working. This council has already held 5 meetings. Similarly there is also a provisions in the Act to set up State Councils and district forums and in fact these have been constituted in many states. In seven states these are already functioning. In six states notifications in this regard have been issued while in eight states the proposals have been approved but the notifications are yet to be issued. 5 to 6 states only are left from whom no proposals have been received but we are in correspondence with them. Thus Consumer Councils have been formed in many States as also District Forums as already stated by me. In 6 states this process is in the final stage. The 7 states, where the consumer councils have been constituted are Bihar, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Pondicherry and Rajasthan. Action has been completed in these states while it is going on in others. In case of states where action has not been completed, we have already held two meetings with their civil supply Ministers and we are urging them through letters and telex to implement the Act. There are a few states where the act is yet to be implemented and we have taken up this issue with them.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Hon. Speaker, Sir, according to the very statement by the Minister, this act has been implemented in 7 states only leaving many states who have not obeyed your orders. My submission is that even after a law to grant protection to the consumer at the district level is passed by the parliament and enacted by the Government, the state Governments do not comply with the provisions of the Act. May I know the action that can be taken by you against such Governments, you should fix deadline by which they should constitute committees at district and state level. It may be one month, three months or six months but they should be told in no uncertain terms that stringent action will be taken if they fail to do the needful within the prescribed time limit. Please also clarify the action that can be taken by you in case of non-compliance of you directive by the State Governments

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very much agree with the hon. Member that all these provisions should be implemented as early as possible and as regards the legal action that may be taken against the State Governments not complying the directives of the Centre, I invite suggestions from the hon. Member and I will consider them.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Recently some voluntary representatives of the Consumer Protection Council have expressed dis-satisfaction on the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act. There are some States where they have done some good work. For example, in many things, Bihar lags behind. But in the matter of implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, it is the first in the country. Secondly in the State Forum of Delhi out of 360 complaints 147 grievances have already been resolved. It is true that now a days, people are going to the market and asking for duplicate articles because many traders always say that they have got the original but in fact, they pass on to the consumer something which is duplicate. Now the customers have become intelligent. They straightaway ask for a duplicate item so that they are sure of it. That is the position in the market. Voluntary organisations have suggested one or two measures. They say that the problem of spurious goods being passed on to the consumers, was brought to the notice of the Government. They suggest that merchandise and trade Acts be made congnisible by the Police. What is the specific method through which you want to make effective implementation of the Act?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I agree with the hon.

Member that Bihar is pioneer in the implementation of this Act. There are five or six States also which have been implementing this Act which is against the exploitation of the consumer. Whatever malpractice is prevalent in the market, the consumer has got every right to get his grievance redressed at the district level, at the State level and at the national level. Quite a number of States have implemented this Act and constituted the State Commissions and district forums. They have disposed of a number of cases. The decision is very quick and very inexpensive. There is no cumbersome procedure as is provided in other Acts. We have been pursuing this matter with State Governments. I wish the State Governments take early steps so that consumer finds protection under this Act.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: What about the merchandise and trade Acts?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, there are certain other eight Acts also which protect the interests of the consumers.

Export of handlooms

*505. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and value of finished and unfinished handloom cloth exported during the years 1987 and 1988; and

(b) the names of the countries to which the exports were made?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the Handloom Export Promotion Council, the exports of cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups during 1987 and 1988 were as under:—

	Fabrics		*Made-ups*	
	Quantity (Million Sq. Mtrs)	*Value (Rs. Crores)*	*Quantity (Million Kgs)*	*Value (Rs. Crores)*
1987	71.80	96.52	25.04	118.97
1988 (Provisional)	80.06	113.35	28.93	161.11

(b) The major importers of India's cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups are USA, E.E.C., Canada, Benin, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Japan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E. Mauritius and U.S.S.R.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, there has been a decline in the export of handloom goods in the recent years from Madras Port. May I know the reason for it and the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of handloom goods from Madras Port? Also, recently the Customs authorities have held up the handloom goods in USA. May I know the reason for the seizure, the steps taken by the Government and the outcome of it?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the Government has taken a number of steps to promote the exports of handloom fabrics and made-ups. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: What about the procedure in Madras?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Madras is

in a way a very important centre for the production and export of handloom goods and their share is pretty substantial in the total exports of handloom goods from our country, as is apparent from the statement given by me.

Another point which the hon. Member has raised and which is a very disturbing development is that some of our handloom consignments have been held up in the United States of America which is, no doubt, causing us a lot of difficulty. They raised certain objections, which I would like to place before the House, that even the stitching of handloom made-ups should be done by hand, then they will call it handmade and handloom. This is the interpretation that they have been giving of late. The position was clear in our agreement with them which was concluded a short time back. We sent a team of officers to negotiate with them in USA but they did not agree. Now we propose to take this matter further to the Textile Surveillance Body in Geneva which is a sort of an appellate authority for sorting out differences between the various countries which have agreements regarding quota, etc. We are also pursuing the matter through diplomatic channels and I hope some satisfactory solution will be found because we feel that our case is very reasonable. Their interpretation of this clause, so far as Pakistan is concerned, is different and they have given us a different interpretation of the whole things, which means that Pakistan can export to America goods stitched even by sewing machines and things of that nature. But so far as India is concerned, they are insisting that they will not accept it unless it is made by hand, which itself is a discrimination.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Sir, handloom units are facing problems and difficulties not merely of scarcity but also of increase in the prices of cotton and yarn. Availability of cotton and yarn is inadequate to meet the needs of the handloom units. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps taken by the Government to solve the problems and difficulties of handloom weavers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, we are very conscious of the fact that the handloom sector should be helped and promoted to the extent possible and we have taken a number of steps, some of which I can still mention. But the real problem is that, on the one hand, the hon. Members in this House and outside say that the cotton prices should be very high to benefit the producers. If the cotton prices are high, the yarn prices will also be high. If the cotton prices are unduly high, it will also be reflected in the yarn price. So, there is a dichotomy in our thinking sometimes. But the Government policy is to give a reasonable return to the producers of cotton. They fix a minimum support price at which the cotton is lifted. As regards proper supply of yarn, we have made it incumbent on all spinning mills that at least 50% of the total yarn production should be in the hand-yarn form which means it should be meant for the handloom sector. Then, Sir, we have in the last two or three years, established a National Handloom Development Corporation which supplies yarn to them at a reasonable rate, not only yarn but dyes and things like that which are used for processing of yarns for the handloom people. There are a lot of other things by way of Export Promotion to the existing handloom export sector and a lot of other promotional matters like modernisation of handloom, assistance to weavers for working sheds and housing and a lot of other sbhemes are there. We hope to further strengthen this structure for helping the handloom weavers in the years to come.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. He is not there. Dr. Digvijay Sinh.

Decline in Birth Rate

507. DR. DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the birth rate has come down in consonance with the couple protection rate during the period 1981-88;

(b) if so, the statistics in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and compressive steps proposed to ensure that both the rates are in inverse proportion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Couple Protection Rate on account of the National Family Planning Programme has risen from 22.8% (as on 31st March, 1981) to 39.9% (as on 31st March, 1988). The Annual Birth Rate as per Sample Registration System has declined from 33.9 for the year 1981 to 32.0 in 1987 as per latest available estimates.

Besides the Couple Protection level, the Birth rate is influenced by many and complex factors such as the age-sex composition of the population, the proportion of the population married, the age at marriage, socio-cultural attitudes towards marriages, family and progeny, the leave of social and economic development, and the state of social security.

To bring down the birth rate in the country, we have a well defined strategy which lays emphasis on improving quality of services, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, Intensifying population education, enhancing community participation, adopting improved communication approaches, involving voluntary organisations and motivating younger couples and couples with fewer children for adoption of family planning methods. With this end in view, programme activities are giving increased emphasis on spacing methods in the recent years.

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Sir, from the statement one can realise that according to the statistics given, the couple protection rate has increased by 17%. So, Sir, the couple protection rate has increased by 17% whilst the birth-rate has fallen only by 1.9%. Therefore, I would like to ask as far as vasectomy and tubectomy, that means sterilisation operations, are concerned, whether the Government has got statistical information about how many men and women were sterilised who have already got 4 children, how many women have been sterilised after they have reached menapause and how many men and women have been sterilised who are bogus, who don't exist in this world? What is the percentage of these three categories?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I can give the figures to the hon. Member. But what I would like to stress is that it is very difficult to establish the relationship between couple protection rate and the birth-rate. There are so many other things involved in this. We will try to collect the information and send to the hon. Member.

DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: I want a promise from the House, from you in the Chair, Sir, to get these three statistical information for me.

MR. SPEAKER: No, the House will not. But the Minister may give.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Whatever is available, we will supply to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri B.B. Ramaiah. His is not here. Shri A. Charles.

Strike by Nurses in Government Hospitals

* 509. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nurses working in some specialised units of Government hospitals observed a token strike recently; and

(b). if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). a statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The Nurses of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital working in the speciality areas resorted to a token strike on the 8th February, 1989.

(b) A special pay of Rs. 60/- per month was sanctioned for Nurses working in special wards/Units/theatres (major operation theatres, Intensive Care Units/ Intensive Care treatment areas, Coronary Care Units/ Cardiac catheterization laboratories, Dialysis Unit/Ward and transplant units/wards, Intensive Care Units for Burns, Tetanus wards and Rabies wards and paediatric Nursery/Neonatal Units. One of the conditions specified in the Government or sanctioning the special pay was that the nurses should have completed in-service training of 3 to 4 months duration in the specialised areas, before they become eligible for grant of special pay. The Nurses had demanded that the requirement of in-service training for grant of special pay may be relaxed taking into account the practical experience gained by them.

Government have since reviewed the above orders. It has now been decided that where the nurses are posted in such special units/wards/theatres without previous specialised training for that purpose, the period of first 3 months of such posting may be treated as the period of in-service training and the special pay should be paid from the commencement of the 4th month of their posting. Where previous training has already been given, the special pay would be admissible from the date of posting.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mandays Lost Due to Strikes and Lockouts

*495. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts in the country during the last one year;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the industrial relations during the last four years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). A statement giving the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts during the period 1984-88 is given below. It will be seen that there is a considerable improvement in the industrial relations situation with the loss of mandays coming from 56 million in 1984 to around 32 million in the year 1988.

STATEMENT

Unit: (Million Mandays)

Years	*Mandays lost due to*		
	Strike	*Lockout*	*Total*
1984	39.96	16.07	56.03
1985	11.49	17.75	29.24
1986	18.82	13.92	32.74
1987	14.03	21.33	35.36
1988 (P)	11.44	20.67	32.11

(P) — Provisional. Source:— Labour Bureau, Shimla.

Water Supply Scheme For Towns In Bihar

*496. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Min ister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to improve the drinking water supply in Patna, Gaya, Jharia and Ranchi towns of Bihar;

(b) whether any study was conducted by the World Bank on this project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) according to available information, the Government of Bihar had proposed provisions in the State Plan during 1988-89 for the completion of the ongoing Gaya Water Supply Scheme, strengthening and expansion of the water supply system in Patna and Ranchi, as well as a new water supply and sanitation schemes in the towns of Dhanbad-Jharia under a proposed World Bank assisted project.

(b) and (c). A Water Supply Project to cover the towns of Patna, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jharia had been identified by the Govt. of Bihar for World Bank group assistance. However, specific project proposal suitable for World Bank assistance has not been received by the Central Government so far.

[*Translation*]

Plots to Scheduled Castes In Samaypur Badli Village, Delhi

*498. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes residing in Samaypur Badli village, Delhi were assured that a plot measuring 32 metres would be allotted to each one of them in lieu of acquisition of their residential plots;

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting such plots to them so far when all the formalities in this regard have been completed by them and a society has also been constituted for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely o be allotted to them?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). Some residents of village Samaypur approached the Lt. Governor, Delhi to permit them to form a Cooperative Group Housing Society to enable them to construct dwelling units on the land under their occupation since long. The Lt. Governor, in relaxation of the banon the registration of such societies, permitted the formation of the Maharishi Balmiki Cooperative Group Housing Society which was registered on 5.4.88 and has a total membership of 249. It has now transpired that the land under the occupation of these persons actually belongs to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. On the other hand, the Society had been permitted to be registered on the understanding that it will not require any land from a public authority.

[*English*]

Housing Shortage

*499. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the various Government schemes, the dwelling unit shortage has increased from about 23 million in 1981 to about 28 million units in 1988; and

(b) if so, what extra schemes Government propose to undertake to wipe out the shortage and arrears in the face of the above trend?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):(a) and (b). On the basis of 1981 Census data, the National Buildings Organisation has estimated the shortage of dwelling units in the country in 1981 to be 23.3 million. This trend has been projected for 1988 to be 28.5 million.

Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by the State Govts./U.T. Admns. according to their local requirements and plan priorities.

However, several steps/ schemes have been taken at the national level to meet the demand for housing as part of National Housing Policy and 20-Point Programme—

— The Public Sector outlay has been raised from Rs. 1490.87 crores in the 6th Five Year Plan to Rs. 2458.21 crores in the 7th Five Year Plan. This is supplemented by loans from a number of financial institutions.

— A comprehensive National Housing Policy has been formulated for accelerating shelter activities and minimising various constraints to housing.

— The National Housing Bank has been set up at the apex level. Govt. has announced the Home Loan Account Scheme of National Housing Bank for mobilisation of savings linked to guaranteed bank loans for acquiring/ constructing a house.

— Under the 20-Point Programme, schemes both in rural and urban areas which are receiving due attention are as follows:—

(a) Provision of house-sites to rural landless workers (Point 14 (a)).

(b) Construction Assistance on allotted house-sites (Point 14 (b)).

(c) Indira Awas Yojana (Point 14 (c)).

(d) Houses for Economically Weaker Sections (Point 14 (d)).

— With a view to removing shelterlessness, Govt. of India has approved a scheme for provision of shelter to the pavement dwellers in the metropolitan cities.

— The Central Govt. has launched a National Programme of setting up of building centres.

— HUDCO's loan programme has been stepped up for assisting Housing Boards and Development Authorities to implement housing programmes with focus on EWS & LiG.

— Provision of infrastructure facilities in the slums is being taken up in many cities/towns.

Meeting of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare

*500. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps being

taken to implement the decisions arrived at the recent meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Implementation of recommendations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare involves action on the part of various Ministries at the Centre, State Governments, statutory bodies, voluntary organisations etc. Recommendations of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare have been circulated to all the States/U.Ts and other concerned agencies like the Planning Commission for initiating necessary action wherever required.

Welfare Schemes for Beedi and Mica Workers

*502. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes undertaken by Government for mica and beedi workers;

(b) the number of Maternity-cum-Child Welfare Centres, Chest Clinics, Primary Health Centres and small Community Centres established with location thereof and other facilities extended to the mica and beedi workers; and

(c) the details of the plan in this regard for the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund have been constituted for financing of activities to promote welfare of labour employed in the mica mining industry and persons engaged in beedi establishments respectively. Several Welfare Schemes to extend medical, housing, educational recreational, water supply and family welfare facilities to workers and their families have been evolved. The Schemes common to the two Funds are as follows:

1. Scheme for reservation of beds in T.B. hospitals.

2. Scheme for domiciliary treatment of mine and beedi worker.

3. Scheme for grant of financial assistance to Mine and Beedi workers for purchase of spectacles.

4. Scheme for Leprosy relief to Mine and Beedi workers.

5. Scheme for providing facility for treatment of Mine and Beedi workers suffering from mental diseases.

6. Scheme for reimbursement of actual treatment charges to Mine and Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer.

7. Build Your Own House Scheme.

8. Group Housing Scheme for Mine workers of Iron Ore, Manganese and Chrome Ore/Limestone and Dolomite/Mica and beedi workers.

9. Scheme for award of scholarships to workers.

10. Scheme for financial assistance to school going children of mica miners and beedi workers for supply of one set school dress.

11. Scheme for organising sports games, social and cultural activi-

ties for mica mines and beedi workers.

12. Scheme for supply of T.V. Sets.

There are some more schemes in addition to the above in the respective Funds. There are as follows:-

Beedi

1. Group Insurance Scheme for beedi workers through Cooperative Societies.
2. Maternity Benefit Scheme for female beedi workers.
3. Family Welfare Programme-Scheme for payment of extra monetary compensation for sterilisation to beedi workers.
4. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of Beedi Workers through State Governments.
5. Scheme for grant of subsidy to Beedi Workers' Co-operative Societies for construction of worksheds or godowns or both.
6. Scheme for establishment of Audio-Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/ Exhibition of Films for recreation of Beedi Workers.
7. Scheme for provision of holiday homes.

Mica

1. Fatal and Serious Accident Benefit Scheme for Mica Mine Workers.
2. Type-I Housing Scheme for Mica Mine Workers.
3. Scheme for Mid-day meals.
4. Scheme for provision of hostels/ boarding homes.
5. Scheme for supply of slates/Text Books/Note Books to children of mica mine workers.
6. Scheme on Excursion-cum-Study Tours for workers.
7. Scheme for sinking of wells.
8. Financial assistance to small mine owners for implementing water supply scheme for mica mine workers.

To provide free treatment to beedi workers and their families, one hospital and 154 dispensaries have been set up at various places Similarly, to provide free treatment to mica mine Workers and their families, 6 hospitals and 22 dispensaries (including 2 Small Community Centres at Pananwa and Pessam in Bihar) have been set up at various places.

(b) Two Maternity-cum-Child Welfare Centres at Bhadu and Bagore in Rajasthan have been set up under the Mica Fund Similarly 4 Small Community Centres (Educational) at Pessam, Faguni and Khalkthambi in Bihar and Kalichedu in Andhra Pradesh have been set up under the Mica Fund. One Chest Clinic has also been set up at Nimtita in West Bengal under the Beedi Fund.

(c) As against a budgetary provision of Rs. 1.50 crores under Mica Fund and Rs. 8.62 crores under Beedi Fund in 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 2.02 crores and Rs. 15.11 crores respectively has been proposed in 1989-90. The proposed provisions in 1989-90 are given below head-wise:-

S. No.	*Head*	*Mica Fund* (*Rupees in Lakhs*)	*Beedi Fund*
1.	Administration	33.25	90.35
2.	Health	109.25	698.09
3.	Education	43.10	158.64
4.	Recreation	8.15	23.66
5.	Housing	3.95	28.86
6.	Water Supply	2.30	0.40
7.	Loans for Housing	2.25	100.00
8.	Grant-in-aid to State Govts.	N.A.	397.00
15.	Financial assistance to Cooperative Societies for construction of godown/workshed	N.A.	14.00
	Total :	202.25	1511.00

Note: N A. Schemes not applicable to Mica Workers.

Environmental and Forestry Clearance to projects

*503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT and FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any changes were introduced in the procedure for giving environmental and forestry clearance to projects during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for introducing the changes; and

(c) the extent to which the new procedure has helped in early clearance of projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). When proposals are received for forest or environmental clearances these are examined and wherever gaps in information are noticed, the project proponents are addressed immediately for furnishing the necessary information. A review of the pending cases revealed that a vast majority of the cases were pending for long periods due to non-furnishing of complete information by the project proponents. It was felt that it would help to induce the project proponents to furnish the required information without delay if they are clearly told that the cases would be treated as rejected if the required information was not given within a stipulated time. In these circumstances, it has now been stipulated

that while cases, where full information has been made available should be disposed of within three months from the date of receipt of the proposal, in those cases where gaps are noticed in the information furnished, the project proponents should be advised of the same and required to furnish the requisite information within a period of three months. If complete details are not furnished within the stipulated period, the cases are treated as rejected for want of information. Likewise in cases pertaining to clearances under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the decisions are required to be taken within six weeks of the receipt of the proposal where complete information is furnished. Where such complete information is not furnished, the project proponents are advised of the gaps in information and given one month's time for furnishing the required information. If the information is not received within the stipulated period, these cases are also treated as rejected for want of information.

The review also revealed that where the environment and forest clearances proposals are processed separately and one of the clearances in given, often the project proponents went ahead with the implementation of the project without actively persuing obtaining of the other clearance. With a view to obviating such a situation it has now been stipulated that while the two proposals will continue to be processed separately in the respective divisions, final orders will be issued simultaneously.

These revised procedures have resulted in the speedy furnishing of the requisite information in a number of cases leading to faster decision making.

Amendment of Recruitment Rules in D (Handicrafts) Office

*504. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received representations from the employees in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) praying for the withdrawal of the proposed amendment to the Recruitment Rules relating to the posts of Assistant Director, Pre-shipment Inspection and Certification of Indian Items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on their demands?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) have made representations for the withdrawal of the amendment to the Recruitment Rules for the posts of Assistant Director, (Pre-shipment Inspection ad Certification of India Items).

(c) The amendment in the Recruitment Rules has since been implemented with a view to streamline and balance the cadre structure vis-a-vis the number of posts below the level of Assistant Director. However, a second look at all the Recruitment Rules is also presently under way.

Demonstration by Women Organisations

*506. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the women's organisations have recently demonstrated in front of the Food Commissioner's Office, Delhi protesting against the malpractices in supply of rations and the price rise;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the remedial measures Government have taken to prevent the malpractices in supply of rations and to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No written memorandum was submitted by the demonstrators. However, a few of their representatives met the Commissioner for Food, Supplies and Consumer Affairs. They made allegations regarding fair price shops in some areas not issuing rationed articles to the consumers, insisting on Head of the Family to visit the FPS for purchasing the rationed articles and officials in some Circles demanding illegal gratification for issuing of food cards. The Administration has stated that these allegations were got enquired into and were found to be unsubstantiated.

To ensure proper functioning of the Public Distribution System, periodical inspections/checking of the fair price shops is done by the authorised officers. A Complaint Room has been set up in Food and Supplies Department of the Delhi Administration to receive complaints. Action is also taken against malpractices by the traders under the various Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

Steps taken by the Government to improve availability of essential commodities and contain their prices are indicated below:-

(1) Efforts are being made to increase production of various essential commodities;

(2) Import of certain commodities which are in short supply, such as, rice, wheat, edible oils, pulses, petroleum products, etc. to augment domestic supply, as and when necessary.

(3) Regulation of export of commodities, such as pulses, edible oils, meat, etc.

(4) Provision of selected essential commodities through Public Distribution System.

(5) The State Governments have been urged to take strict action to check malpractices.

Committee to Review Textile Policy

*508. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the committee set up to review the current textile policy;

(b) whether any interim report has been submitted by the committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A statement containing the Government Resolution dated 13.5.88 constituting the Committee is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Resolution

The Government of India had announced a new Textile Policy on 6th June,

1985. The Policy has now been in operation for almost three years. It has, therefore, been decided to constitute a Committee to review the progress of implementation of this Policy to assess as to how it has affected the various sectors of the textile economy. In particular, the Committee would be expected to make an assessment of how far the various measures devised in the Policy for protection of handlooms have been effective in achieving their objective and also whether the pre-eminent role of cotton as a main raw material of the textile industry has been maintained as stated in the Policy.

2. The Committee will consist of the members as shown in the Schedule annexed.

3. The Committee shall submit its report within a period of six months.

4. The Committee will formulate its own procedure of working.

5. The expenses of TA and DA, if any, will be borne by the respective departments in respect of Government officials, whereas non-officials will be entitled to claim TA & DA as per OM No. F. 6(26)-E, IV/59, dated 5th September, 1960, of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), as amended from time to time.

Order

Ordered that a copy of Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Schedule

Members of the Committee to review the progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy, 1985.

1.	Shri Abid Hussain, Member, Planning Commission.	Chairman
2.	Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Textiles.	Member
	Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Finance or his representative.	Member
4.	Secretary, Planning Commission, or his representative.	Member
5	Shri Rahmatullah Ansari, Chairman, All India Handloom Fabrics Society.	Member
6.	Shri K. Laxman Bapuji, Hyderabad, A.P.	Member
7.	Shri K. B. Awade, Chairman, All India Adhoc Committee of Powerloom Weavers Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra.	Member
8.	Shri Maulana Habib-ur-Rehman Nomani, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh.	Member

9.	Shri G. Deverajan, Chairman, Southern India Mills Association.	Member
10.	Shri S. K. Thackersey, President, Bombay Mill Owners' Association.	Member
11.	Shri N. M. Barot, President, TLA, Ahmedabad.	Member
12.	Shri Haribhau Naik, President, Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay.	Member
13.	Shri I. K. Patel, Chairman, All India Cotton Cooperative Federation Ltd.	Member
14.	Shri C. H. Mirani, President, East India Cotton Association.	Member
15.	Shri Govind Hari Singhania, President, Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry.	Member
16.	Shri A.N. Jariwala, Chairman, Surat Art Silk Cloth Manufacturers' Association, Surat.	Member
17.	Shri Laxmi Dass, Chairman, or his representative.	Member
18.	Dr. Deepak Nayyar, Professor of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University.	Member
19.	Shri Arun Kumar, Textile Commissioner. Secretary	Member

Assistance to Sugar Factories in Karnataka

*510. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amonut of loan given to various sugar factories in Karnataka from the Sugarcane Development Fund during the last three years;

(b) the purpose for which the loan was sanctioned; and

(c) the number of instalments in which loan in repayable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) During 1986-87 and 1987-88 on loan was sanctioned to the sugar mills in Karnataka. In 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 1443.79 lakhs was sanctioned to six sugar mills for cane development and Rs. 42.00 lakhs was sanctioned for modernisation of one sugar mill in Karnataka.

(b) Loans were sanctioned to the six sugar mills for the following schemes under Cane Development Programme:-

i) setting up of heat treatment plants;

ii) rearing of nurseries;

iii) Pest control measures;

iv) incentives to cultivators to switch over to improved varieties sugarcane;

v) irrigation schemes;

vi) ratoon management;

vii) soil testing laboratory;

viii) pre-harvesting maturity test;

ix) extension of cane Development Wing (Staff/Vehicle); and

x) installation of wireless sets.

Under modernisation programme loan for one sugar mill was sanctioned for replacement and addition of plant and machinery.

(c) Loan sanctioned under the Cane Development Programme is repayable in four equal annual instalments after the expiry of the moratorium period of three years. Under modernisation programme loan is repayable in five equal annual instalments after the moratorium period of eight years or after the repayment of loans of financial institutions whichever is earlier.

Expansion of Spinning Mills in rural Areas

*511. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether spinning mills can be viable only with 25,000 spindles;

(b) if so, whether the new spining mills with 10,000 spindles started in the 80s in the rural areas are proposed to be allowed further expansion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Forest Clearance for Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4775. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of large, medium and minor irrigation Projects sent by Madhya Pradesh Government for forests clearance as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) since when these are pending and the reasons there for; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be accorded the necessary clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Out of 175 proposals of irrigation projects received 44 have been approved, 4 rejected on merit, 10 rejected for violation of the Act, 112 rejected for non furnishing of essential details and 5 are pending.

(b) The details of pending cases are shown in the statement below.

(c) A decision on these proposals can be taken only when complete details are furnished by the State Government.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	Date of Receipt	Forest area involved (in ha)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ban Sagar Multi-purpose Project in Satna, Shahdol and Jabalpur Distts.	11.5.83	4478.00	A revised proposal has been received from the State Government recently for diversion of 4713.419 ha of forest land which lacks some essential details and the same are required to take a decision.
2.	Budhna Tank Project in Shivpur Distt.	20.7.84	172.915	The required details have been sent by the State Government recently. The proposal is under consideration.
3.	Construction of Nagri Canal under Sondur Project in Raipur Distt.	2.5.85	38.758	The required details have been received recently. The proposal is under consideration.
4.	Construction of Jampati Tank Project.	3.7.87	59.660	Details of Plan of rehabilitation of the oustees have been sought from the State Government on 21.3.89.
5.	Doli Minor Irrigation Project in Jabalpur Distt.	17.8.88	16.60	The proposal is under consideration.

[*English*]

Setting up of Drug Testing Laboratories

4776. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) States which have set up drug testing laboratories so far to ensure manufacture of quality drugs; and

(b) the time by which all the States are expected to have such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Only the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have facilities for testing all categories of drugs, while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Mdhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana and Kerala have facilities for testing only non-biological products. The remaining States/UTs do not have any testing facilities.

(b) States have been asked from time to time to augment their testing facilities where limited facilities already exist and to create testing laboratories where there are no facilities at present. The Central Council of Health has also passed a resolution that each State/UT should have its own testing laboratory.

Ban on Advertisement about Cigarettes in Indian Airlines Magazine 'Swagat'

4777. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 9 regarding banning the advertisement about cigarettes in Indian Airlines magazine 'Swagat' and state the action taken so far in putting a stop to the advertisements about luxury brands of cigarettes in the side magazine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): According to the information received from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, 'Swagat', the inflight magazine of Indian Airlines is published and produced under an agreement with M/s. Media Transasia based in Bangkok. The advertisements on Cigarettes in the 'Swagat' magazine carry the statutory warning "Cigarette Smoking in injurious to Health"

Recommendation of Conference of Indian Pharmacy Association

4778. DR. G.VIYAJA RAM RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Conference of the Indian Pharmacy Association held in the Capital recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at this conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The XIth Annual Conference of the Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association was held on 11th February, 1989 in the capital.

(b) The recommendations made by the Conference are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the 11th Conference of Indian Pharmacy Graduates Association

1) There should be a separate and independent Directorate of

Drugs Control Administration at the Centre and State level.

2) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules should be amended to the effect that only Pharmacy qualified persons are permitted to manufacture and test the drugs.

3) Every State should have its own drug testing laboratory.

4) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules should be amended to make it compulsory that compounding, dispensing and sale of drugs is done only by a registered pharmacist instead of under the supervision of a qualified person.

5) (a) Every hospital should have an independent Department of Pharmacy under the charge of Chief Pharmacist.

(b) Every district hospital should have an I.V. Fluid manufacturing unit.

(c) A post of Dy. Director, Pharmacy should be created in Directorate General of Health Services and State Directorate of Health Services.

6) A cadre of pharmaceutical services be created in order to promote availability and promotional avenues for the pharmacists.

Vehicles Causing Air and Noise Pollution

4779. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take steps to check the harmful effects of noise and air pollution being created by the three-wheelers and tempos being used as public transport system in the towns and cities;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have prohibited the plying of such vehicles in some of the towns;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the efforts being made to debar there vehicles from being used as a mode of public transportation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Foreign Assignment In Workers' Education

4780. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation, United Nations Development Project os Union Government have any scheme of offering foreign assignments as Experts/Advisers in Workers' Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure for selection therefor ; and

(c) the number of persons have been sent abroad under this scheme so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There is no such

scheme.f However, ILO and UNDP appoint Experts/Consultants whenever required in various disciplines under Projects being executed by them.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allotment of Land to Sanatan Dharam Education Society, Karol Bagh

4781. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 December, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 4151 regarding allotment of land to Sanatan Dharam Education Society, Karol Bagh and State the latest progress regarding the clearance of encroachment on the land allotted to Sanatan Dharam Education Society, Karol Bagh, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has reported that the area is under encroachment and its removal has been stayed by the Court. Delivery of the possession of the land to the Sanatan Dharam Education Society is not possible until the stay granted by the Court is vacated.

Registration Certificates of Recruiting Agents

4782. SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of recruiting agents whose registration certificates were suspended by the Protector General of Emigrants during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the reasons for the steep rise in suspension of registration certificates of recruiting agents during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The particulars of Recruiting Agents whose registration certificates were suspended during 1986, 1987 and 1988 are given in the Statement below. Measures have been taken to streamline existing procedures and have more effective supervision of the working of the recruiting agents. Strict action has been taken against the erring recruiting agents in respect of cases of cheating and violations of the provisions on law.

STATEMENT

Year	*Name of the Agents*
1	*2*
1986	1. M/s. Paramount Corporation, Bombay.
	2. M/s. Foreign Linkers (Personnel), New Delhi.
	3. M/s. Anand Enterprises, New Delhi.
	4. M/s. American Enterprises, New Delhi.
	5. M/s. K.K. Enterprises, New Delhi.
	6. M/s. Ekjot International, Ludhiana.
	7. M/s. J.K. Enterprises, Ludhiana.
	8. M/s. Selective Powers (P) Ltd., New Delhi
	9. M/s. Wiswak Agencies, New Delhi.

1		2
	10	M/s. Chowdhary World Tour and Trade, Bombay.
	11.	M/s. Ansar Travels Calicut.
	12.	M/s. Swastik International, Bombay.
	13.	M/s. Interlink Construction (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
	14.	M/s. Scanners International, Madras.
	15.	M/s. Josephs International, New Delhi.
	16.	M/s. Al-Arabia Travel Agency, Bombay.
1987	1.	M/s. Continental Engineers, Chandigarh.
	2.	M/s. Seven Star International, Bombay
	3.	M/s. Nasir Trade International, Bombay.
	4.	M/s. Energy (India), New Delhi.
	5.	M/s. Kukda Consultants, Bombay.
	6.	M/s. Jas Enterprises, Madras.
1988	1.	M/s. R.K. Enterprises, New Delhi.
	2.	M/s. Al-Marjain Enterprises, Bombay.
	3.	M/s. Shabab Enterprises.
	4.	M/s. Lata Travels, Bombay.
	5.	M/s. Kivi Internationl, Trivandrum.
	6.	M/s. Sharma Consultancy, Delhi.
	7.	M/s. Syndicate Recruiting Agency, Jullandhar.
	8.	M/s. Al-Wain Services, Bombay.
	9.	M/s. Star Manpower Services.
	10.	M/s. Middle East Management Services, Bombay.
	11.	M/s. Arab Enterprises, Bombay.
	12.	M/s. East West Travel & Trade Links, Bombay.
	13.	M/s. Al-Samit International, Bombay.
	14.	M/s. Razzak Enterprises, Hyderabad.
	15.	M/s. Searock Agencies, Jallandhar.
	16.	M/s. Bijin Enterprises, Bombay.
	17.	M/s. Hari International, Bombay.
	18.	M/s. Al-Jassim Travel Service, Bombay.
	19.	M/s. Business Aids, Bombay.

1	2
20.	M/s. Falcom Enterprises, Bombay.
21.	M/s.Prince International Export, Madras.
22.	M/s. Popular Travel Agency, Bombay.
23.	M/s. Subahs Vijay Associates, Bombay.

Use of Non-Permitted Food Colours

4783. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether analysis of a 10-year study (1961-70) on 12, 575 samples of colours used in food articles in Uttar Pradesh showed that 70 per cent of them contained non-permitted food colours as reported in the Nutrition News issue of November, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details of the analysis made in this regard in other States and Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the Industrial Toxicology Bulletin dated May, 1981 and the report published in Nutrition News issue of November, 1988, analysis of a total of 12, 575 samples of coloured food stuffs collected during a period of 11 years 1960-70 from all over Uttar Pradesh revealed that on an average 70 percent coloured samples contained non-permitted colours.

(b) Number of samples analysed and found adulterated/percentage of adulteration due to various factors including use of non-permitted colour during the year 1983 to 1987 as collected from the States/UTs are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Year	Number of samples examined	Number of samples found adulterated	Percentage of adulteration
1983	129062	17965	13.9
1984	122296	14990	12.2
1985	128511	14677	11.4
1986	121969	13730	11.2
*1987	125806	12943	10.2

(* except the States of Haryana, Meghalaya and Sikkim)

Allocation for Welfare Programme for Weavers

4784. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allocated to and spent by various State Governments for welfare programmes for the weaver community;

(b) the break-up of the above on providing housing, educational and medical facilities, separately; and

(c) the number of actual beneficiaries of the welfare programme, State-wise and percentage of weaver population covered during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government of India introduced two Centrally Sponsored Welfare Scheme called "Worked-cum-Housing Scheme" and "Thrift Fund Scheme" for the benefit of handloom weavers throughout the country, from the beginning of the VII Plan. No Central schemes are operative for educational and medical facilities for the weaver community. An outlay of Rs. 9.50 crores for Workshed-cum-Housing and Rs. 7.00 crores for Thrift Fund Scheme was approved for the VIIth Five Year Plan. No State-wise allocations are made. Central Government assistance is released to the States, scheme-wise and not state-wise, on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments and also on the basis of the past performance, both in physical and financial terms. A statement showing the details of Central assistance sanctioned by the Central Government to State Governments and expected beneficiaries in 1986-87 and 1987-88 under Workshed-cum-Housing scheme is indicated below:-

Sl. No.	*Name of the State*	*Central assistance released during*		*Beneficiaries expected to be benefitted*
		1986-87	*1987-88*	
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.00	32.50	4056
2.	Assam	15.00	—	1000
3.	Bihar	8.00	—	533
4.	Gujarat	3.625	—	175
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	7.50	600
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00	—	200
7.	Kerala	6.475	13.595	1022
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	—	1333
9.	Maharashtra	3.75	—	224
10.	Manipur	—	10.00	780
11.	Orissa	21.105	4.50	1907

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
12.	Rajasthan	7.50	13.60	1406
13.	Tripura	—	3.00	200
14.	Tamil Nadu	30.965	20.05	1594
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15.75	—	1030
16.	West Bengal	21.00	29.98	1700
	Total:	207.67	149.725	17.760

Issue of 'D' forms in Rohini

4785. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA is not issuing 'D' Form to the people of Rohini, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of persons who applied for 'D' form during the last six months, month-wise, and the number of those who have been given the same so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to instruct the DDA to settle the remaining cases at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 'D' Forms are being issued except in cases where non-compoundable deviations from the sanctioned plan have been made and need rectification.

(b)

Month	*'D' Form received*	*'D' From issued*
September '88	113	90
October '88	88	84
November '88	60	83
December '88	110	72
January '89	79	69
February '89	116	90
Total:	566	488

(c) No intervention by the Government is called for at this stage.

Transfer of Plots/Flats Under Power of Attorney

4786. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that transfers of plots/houses on the leased land are being made under the Power of Attorney in several residential colonies developed by the co-operative societies in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint some official agency, other than the Delhi Development Authority, to survey the colonies, and examine the records of the societies for ascertaining the facts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the terms of perpetual sub-lease deed, show cause notices for un-authorised sale of plots are issued to the concerned sub-leases. If no satisfactory reply is received, action for determination of the sub-lease is taken. Eight sub-leases of plots have been determined during the last 3 years in East Delhi.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration and DDA are competent to tackle the problem. Hence it is not necessary to appoint any other official agency for the purpose.

Sub-Standard Material Used for S.F.S. Flats in Gulabi Bagh, Delhi

4787. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the DDA from the President, Gulabi Bagh S.F.S. Residents' Association, stating that most of the S.F.S. flats in the colony were full of structural and finishing defects and sub-standard material had been used in the construction thereof if so, the action taken by the DDA to set the matters right;

(b) whether a demand had been made by some of the allottees for payment of 20 per cent interest on the amount paid by them as the DDA failed to hand over possession of the flats to them by the scheduled date; and

(c) if so, the reaction of DDA thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. DDA have intimated that a letter was received from the President, Gulabi Bagh, SFS Resident's Welfare Association pointing out defects like uneven and cracked plaster, seepage, poor finish of floor and provision of improper drainage. As soon as a complaint was received, the same was attended to the satisfaction of the residents. Now the defects are generally of maintenance nature, which are required to be rectified by the allottees themselves.

(b) and (c). The facts were handed over to the allottees in time. Only in stray cases, the allottees themselves avoided taking over the possession, though the flats were complete in all respect. The question of payment of 20% interest on the amount paid by them to DDA, therefore, does not arise.

Safety in Chemical Industries

4788. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by

Union Government for ensuring safety in the chemical industries;

(b) the extent to which these guidelines have been followed by the various chemical units; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those units which have violated the guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Statutory provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories including chemical factories are contained in the Factories Act, 1948. The Factories Act was amended in 1987 to deal, interalia, with safety in chemical industry. The provisions of the Act are enforced by the State Governments through their Factories Inspectorates.

The Central Government issues guidelines to the State Governments regarding enforcement of the safety provisions and meeting emergencies from time to time. The format for on-site and off-site emergency plans was prepared and circulated to the State Governments. A manual on monitoring and evaluation of toxic chemicals was circulated to the State Governments to assist them in monitoring the hazardous work environment. Model rules were framed and circulated to the State Governments with a request to incorporate them in their Factories Rules to be the amended provisions of the Factories Act. These model rules our in detail the obligations of occupiers of factories carrying on a hazardous process, to prepare Material Safety Data Sheets, give information about hazards and the means to overcome them to the workers, the general public, the local authority, the District Emergency Authority and the Chief Inspector and to prepare an on-site emergency plan and Disaster Control and Management Plan.

The guidelines are issued to the State Governments to facilitate enforcement of the Factories Act. Besides these do not have any statutory backing by themselves. Therefore, the question of taking any action against the factories for violation of these guidelines does not arise.

Permissible covered Area Ratio in Delhi

4789. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permissible covered area ratio has been raised recently in Central Delhi;

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid traffic jams and to ensure adequate arrangements for parking, water, power etc; and

(c) the details of hotels which will be benefited as a result of the increase in the permissible covered area ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the covered area on the plots of the central part of Delhi. However, there is a proposal to increase the floor area ratio (FAR) for development/construction of buildings for various uses. The draft amendments in the zoning regulations of Delhi Master Plan were notified for inviting public objections/suggestions. All aspects will be taken into consideration while finalizing the amendments. The increase in the floor area ratio does not automatically benefit the hotels.

Low Cost Housing Projects

4790. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently undertaken some low cost housing projects, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the States which have adopted this scheme; and

(c) the number of low cost houses constructed in each State so far under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administration according to their local requirements and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is provided to the State Governments and U.T. Administration in the shape of block loans and grants without being tied to particular head of development.

There is no specific housing scheme under the name of low cost housing scheme. As part of the National Housing Policy, the Government of India is pursuing various State Governments to adopt techniques and use materials that would bring down cost of construction, specially in the case of lower income groups.

Statue of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi

4791. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in erection of the statue of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in New Delhi;

(b) the site selected for installing the statue;

(c) whether statues of some other leaders are also proposed to be installed in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Model of the statue of late Smt. Indira Gandhi to be installed in Delhi has since been selected.

(b) The site has not yet been selected.

(c) and (d). The statues of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru are proposed to be installed in New Delhi. Installation of the statue of Andhra Kesari Shri T. Prakasam in New Delhi has also been approved.

Plots to Bangladesh Refugees

4792. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots have not been allotted to all the refugees from Bangladesh under the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Scheme so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the plots are likely to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Allotment of pluts have been made to the eligible displaced persons of erstwhile East-Pakistan and specific number of plots have also been allocated. The physical possession has not so far been given due to a stay order earlier granted by the Delhi High Court, for carrying out development and allotment of plots. The development has not so far been completed and as such possessions will be handed over after completion of the devel-

opment works which are in progress as the stay has since been vacated.

AIDS cases in Andhra Pradesh

4793. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specialized blood testing equipment has been provided to Andhra Pradesh Government to check AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given or proposed to be given to Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. ELISA readers have been provided to four surveillance centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh for screening blood samples of high risk groups for HIV infections.

(b) The following assistance has been provided to the State Government:

1. ELISA readers.
2. ELISA test kits.
3. Training of Lab. personnel.
4. Workshops for clinicians to manage AIDS cases. The assistance would be augmented as and when the need arises.
5. Rs. 10/- lakhs in cash have also been provided to the State Government for the establishment of AIDS unit of Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

Release of Pay of CGHS Pharmacists for Strike Period

4794. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government CGHS from CGHS Pharmacists Association of India, Delhi for release of pay for the strike period i.e. from 6 November, 1978 to 30 November, 1978 (25 days), as the pay of the other staff in CGHS for the strike period has since been released; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no category of Central Government Health Scheme Staff except Pharmacists, were on strike during this period.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Foodgrains Assistance to SC/ST Living in Forests

4795. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are implementing the project for providing foodgrains assistance to the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe living in the forests;

(b) whether the foodgrains assistance is being given to them under the World Food Programme in order to ameliorate their socio-economic conditions;

(c) if so, whether such a programme is being implemented in Orissa also; and

(d) if so, the different forest areas in Orissa where such labour intensive work is being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Foodgrain assistance is being provided under World Food Programme to forest workers in some states.

(c) and (d). 13 Districts of Orissa are covered under the World Food Programme. The details of the Districts and the area covered under the programme are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Districtwise Details of World Food Programme in Orissa

	District	*Areas of the district where World Food Programme work is concentrated on a priority basis*
1.	Kalahandi	Entire area
2.	Bolangir	Titlagarh and Patnagarh
3.	Phulbani	Sadar and Balliguda subdivision
4.	Ganjam	Chikiti and Agency areas of Ganjam
5.	Koraput	Nowrangpur and Kasipur
6.	Puri	Daspalla and Gania
7.	Cuttack	Narasinghpur
8.	Dhenkanal	Pallahara, Hindol and Athamallik
9.	Balasore	Nilagiri and Raibania
10.	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda
11.	Keonjhar	Bhuiyapirha, Juangpirha
12.	Sambalpur	Naktidoul, Padampur, Paikmal
13.	Sundergarh	Himagiri

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Shots/Kiosks to Handicapped Belonging to SC/ST

4796. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shops/kiosks/platforms/residential houses sold/allotted by the DDA during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the names of handicapped persons to whom shops, kiosks, platforms and resi-

dential houses had been allotted by the D.D.A. during the period, year-wise;

(c) the names of the handicapped persons belonging to SC/ST out of them to whom shops/kiosks/platforms and residential houses were aliotted during the above period, year-wise; and

(d) the percentage of reservation fixed for the aforesaid persons and the rules/ procedure adopted for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

DDA Main

Flats		Shops/Steels etc.
1986-87	3834	402
1987-88	14414	748
1988-89	32138	1087
Total:	50386	2237
	DDA Slum Wing	
1986		2236
1987		0226
1988		0238
Total:		2700

(b) 20 persons have been allotted shops/kiosks/platforms by DDA (Main), during the years 1987-89 and their names are given in statement I below. The information in regard to shops/stalls etc. allotted by Slum Wing of the DDA during the years 1986-87 and 88 is given in statement II, III, IV and V below. The names of persons who have been allotted residential houses during the years 1986, 87 and 88 are given in statement VI below.

(c) No separate record has been maintained about handicapped persons belonging to SC/ST, out of those who have been allotted shops/kiosks/platform and residential houses by DDA, (main wing) and persons who have been allotted stalls and tharas, through the Social Welfare department. Delhi Administration. Name of the handicapped persons belonging to SC/ST to whom stalls/shops/tharas/open platforms have been allotted by the Slum Wing otherwise than through the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration are given in statement VII below.

(d) There is 1% reservation for physically handicapped persons in the matter of DDA residential plots and flats. Some physically handicapped persons are also allotted the DDA flats on out of turn basis.

Stalls/tharas/open platforms/shops upto 5% are allotted on compassionate grounds to persons belonging to handicapped, ex-servicemen and widow categories. Under Registration Scheme introduced in December, 1985, one percent reservation was made for physically handicapped persons.

STATEMENT-I

Names of persons to whom Shops/Stalls/ Kiosks are allotted under the physically handicapped quota during the year 1987 to 1989

1. Maj. K.K. Chopra
2. Sh. Gurpreet Sodhi
3. Sh. B.L. Kochar
4. Sh. Kanwar Singh
5. Sh. Sandeep Chopra
6. Sh. Sanjay
7. Smt. Santosh
8. Sh. Gurmukh Dass
9. Sh. Sunil Malik
10. Sh. Vivek Sheel
11. Anita Kumari
12. Sh. Raghubir Singh
13. Sh. Ganga Dutt Sharma
14. Madhu Khanna
15. Sh. Amar Singh
16. Sh. Ranbir Singh
17. Sh. Sadhu Ram
18. Sh. Sunil Malhotra
19. Sh. Mehar Singh
20. Sh. Ashok Kumar.

STATEMENT-II

List of handicapped persons allotted Stalls/Shops/Kiosks/open plateform by Slum wing, DDA, during 1986

Sl. No.	*Name with parentage*
1	*2*
1.	Smt. Prem Lata W/o Manglu Ram
2.	Sh. Om Parkash S/o Sh. Sawan Dass
3.	Sh. Jagdish Singh S/o Sh. Raghubir Singh
4.	Miss Usha Rani D/o Sh. (late) Udal
5.	Sh. Shankar Lal S/o Shri Tara Chand
6.	Sh. Ram Bnadur S/o Shri Ram Nagina
7.	Sh. Laxman Dass S/o Shri Pyarey Lal
8.	Sh. Bhim Sain S/o Shri Raidar
9.	Sh. Chattar Sain S/o Shri Nanak Chand
10.	Sardar Singh S/o Shri Narain Singh

1	2
11.	Sh. Ramodar Singh S/o Shri Lal Bhadur
12.	Sh. Nathu Lal S/o Shri Madho Lal
13.	Janardhan S/o Shri Fallan
14.	Sh. Virender Narain S/o Shri Gulab Singh
15.	Sh. Satya Dev S/o Sh. (late) Ishwar Dass
16.	Smt. Somali W/o Sh. Rama Nand
17.	Sh. Dharmpal S/o Sh. Pana Lal
18.	Kushever Chodhary S/o Sh. Anutha Lal
19	Sh. Nanak Singh S/o Sh. Mangal Singh
20.	Sh. Nanak Chand S/o Sh. Bharmal
21.	Sh. Narain Dass S/o Sh. Madhu Ram
22	Smt. Prem Lata W/o Sh. Padam Singh
23.	Sh. Kartar Singh S/o Sh. Ram Lubhya
24.	Sh. Om Parkash S/o Sh. Prem Chand
25.	Sh. Narain Dass S/o Sh. Hari Chand
26.	Sh. Ashok Grover S/o Sh. P.G. Grover
27.	Sh. Ramesh S/o Sh. Ram Avatar
28.	Sh. Kishan Lal S/o Sh. Bali Ram
29.	Sh. Harish Chand S/o Sh. Atma Ram
30.	Sh. Surender Dass S/o Sh. Gainda Mal
31.	Sh. Shiv Kumar S/o Sh. Nadhu Ram
32.	Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Sh. Prem
33.	Sh. Kishan Gopal S/o N.A.
34.	Sh. Anual Haque S/o Sh. Abdul Latif
35	Sh. Girdhari Lal S/o Sh. Ram Lal
36.	Sh. Ram Kumar Dubey S/o Sh. Chutri Parsad
37.	Sh. Ram Swroop S/o N.A.
38.	Sh. Ram Dev S/o N.A.

STATEMENT-III

List of handicapped persons who have been allotted Stalls/Tharas through Social Welfare Department Delhi Administration during 86

Sl. No.	*Name of allottee with parentage*
1	*2*
1.	Sh. Raju S/o Sh. Mool Chand
2.	Sh. Vishnu Dutta S/o Sh. Ramji Dass
3.	Sh. Rohtash S/o Sh. Sompat Ram
4.	Sh. A.K. Gulati S/o Sh. S.L. Gulati
5.	Sh. Mohinder Singh Rathi S/o Sh. Koli
6.	Sh. Shyam Sunder S/o Sh. Ram Chand
7.	Smt. Usha Rani W/o Sh. Kanti Prasad
8.	Sh. Chaman Lal S/o Sh. Fagir Chand
9.	Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Sh. Suraj Bhan
10.	Sh. Parveen Kr. S/o Sh. Kanti Jain
11.	Sh. S. Venkataraman S/o Sh. N.R. Subramani
12	Sh. Bhudeo Sharma S/o Sh. Uday Sharma
13	Sh. Darshan Singh S/o Sh. Gurdeep Singh
14.	Sh. Swaran Kumar S/o Sh. Madhuwan Dass
15	Sh. Istaq Ahmed S/o Sh. Mustaq Ahmed
16.	Sh. Abdul Kadir S/o Sh. Munna
17.	Sh. Rajinder Parasad S/o Sh. Amir Chand
18.	Sh. Sudesh Dr. S/o Sh. Khub Chand
19.	Sh. Mohan Lal S/o Sh. Gopal Dass
20.	Smt. Gurchan Kaur W/o Sh. Jaswant Singh
21.	Sh. Purshottam Dass S/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass
22.	Sh. K. Ramaswamy S/o Sh. Karupan
23.	Sh Jagdish Chander S/o Sh. Harish Chander
24.	Sh. Gainda Singh S/o Sh. Govind Singh
25.	Sh. Ram Swaroop Naik
26.	Sh. Nailson S/o Sh. Lal Gasi
27.	Sh. Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Sudan Singh
28.	Sh. Tilak Raj S/o Sh. Tara Chand
29.	Smt. Premwati S/o Sh. Prabhu Dyal

1	2
30.	Sh. Dil Rama S/o Sh. Ram Swroop
31.	Sh. Sanjiv Kumar S/o Sh. Darshan Kumar
32.	Sh. Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Prakash Chand
33.	Sh. Manjeet Singh S/o Sh. Harbans Singh
34.	Sh. Amar Nath S/o Sh. Faggu Mall
35.	Sh. Nand Lal S/o Sh. Kushi Ram
36.	Sh. Gopal Parsad S/o Sh. Ram Krishan
37.	Sh. Gopal Dass S/o Sh. Kallu
38.	Sh. Rajeev S/o Shri R.N. Nigam
39.	Smt. Kanta Devi W/o Sh. Sohan Lal
40.	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar S/o Sh. Raghuwans Sahay
41.	Sh. Ratan Lal S/o Sh. Lila Ram
42.	Smt. Maha Devi W/o Sh. B.D. Bhardwaj
43	Sh. Manohar Lal S/o Sh. Ram Praskash
44.	Sh. Sant Kumar S/o Sh. Shiv Naik Singh

1	2
45.	Sh. Sunder Dass S/o Sh. Gainda Mal
46.	Sh. Jagjit Singh S/o Sh. Bansi Ram
47.	Sh. Abdul Rashid Khan S/o Sh. Kutubuddin
48.	Sh. Ramesh Kumar S/o Sh. Mohan Lal
49.	Sh. Sita Ram S/o Sh. Uday Ram
50.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar S/o Sh. Manohar Lal
51.	Sh. Narender Kumar S/o Sh. Chaman Dass
52.	Smt. Swaran Kanta W/o Sh. Ram Tirath
53.	Smt. Chander Kanta D/o Sh. Balak Ram
54.	Sh. Jagjit Singh S/o Sh. Lal Singh
55.	Sh. Surender Singh S/o Sh. Bholla Nath
56.	Sh. Narender Kumar S/o Sh. Late Shiv Ram
57.	Smt. Suman Kumari W/o Sh. Dharam Veer
58.	Sh. Daya Nand S/o Sh. Mohan Singh
59.	Miss Vijay Kumari D/o Sh. Tota Ram

1	*2*
60.	Sh. Jagmohan S/o Sh. Sadhu Singh
61.	Sh. Anil Kumar S/o Sh. P.L. Sharma
62.	Sh. Chain Sukh S/o Sh. Ram Swroop
63.	Sh. Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Krishan Lal
64.	Sh. Ram Narain
65.	Miss Alpana Kumari D/o Sh. Prakash Chand.

STATEMENT-IV

List of handicapped persons allotted Stalls/tharas/open plateform/shops during 1987

Sl. No.	*Name with Parentage*
1	*2*
1.	Sh. Jahur Ahmad S/o Shri Jamal Khan
2.	Sh. Roshan Lal S/o Sh. Raj Singh
3.	Sh. Vishnu S/o Sh. Shiv Ram
4.	Sh. Mukhram Khan S/o Sh. Raza Khan
5.	Sh. Satinder Singh S/o Sh. Balwant Singh
6.	Sh. Sant Ram S/o Sh. Gaya Prasad
7.	Sh. Kamal Dr. S/o Sh. Sokhan Mal
8.	Sh. Mohd. Siddiquee S/o Sh. Mohd. Mazahar
9.	Smt. Burfi Devi W/o Sh. Manful
10.	Sh. Suresh Suri S/o Sh. Prithvi Chand

STATEMENT-V

List of Allottees through Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration, Delhi in the year-1988

Sl. No.	*Name of the allottees with Parentage*
1	*2*
1.	Sh. Jagdish Kumar S/o Sh. J.C. Chawla
2.	Smt. Radha Rani W/o Sh. Bhim Singh
3.	Sh. Chander Prakash S/o Sh. Khub Chand
4.	Sh. Ram Chand S/o Sh. Nathu Ram
5	Sh. Ram Roop Razak S/o Sh. Thaman Razak
6.	Sh. Abdul Pravez S/o Sh. Abdul Ilias
7	Sh. Pawan Prakash Mehra S/o Sh. Dau Dayal Mehra

1	2
8.	Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Sh. Devi Dass Kapoor
9.	Smt. Sadna Garg W/o J.D. Garg
10.	Sh. Om Prakash Passi S/o Sh. Govind Ram
11.	Sh. Jasbir Singh S/o Sh. Mahender Singh
12.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Dingra S/o Sh. Tek Chand
13.	Sh. Pursottam Pandey S/o Sh. Dev Nandan Pandey
14.	Sh. Jagdish Chand S/o Sh. Fakir Chand
15.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Sharma S/o Sh. Girdhar Sharma
16.	Sh. Hira Nand Sharma S/o Sh. Nitya Nand Sharma
17.	Sh. Hukam Singh S/o Sh. Mahendra Singh
18.	Sh. Sanjiv Bhalla S/o Sh. K.C. Bhalla
19.	Sh. Surinder Pal Kaushal S/o Sh. Kundan lal
20.	Sh. Prem Shanker S/o Sh. Ramadhar
21.	Sh. Atul Kumar S/o Late Sh. Ramesh
22.	Sh. Laxaman Singh S/o Sh. Nanak Singh
23.	Chandhal Bala D/o Sh. Om Prakash
24.	Sh. Satish Kumar S/o Sh. Peyarey Lal
25.	Smt. Kamlesh Wati W/o Sh. Pitam Singh
26.	Sh. Ramesh Kumar S/o Sh. Nithi Singh
27.	Sh. Bhagwan Dass S/o Sh. Ram Sanahi Lal
28.	Sh. Anil Patel S/o Sh. G.N. Patel
29.	Sh. Jasmer Singh Panu S/o Sh. Balbir Singh
30.	Sh. Bhal Chand S/o Ranjit
31.	Sh. Sanjay Gulati S/o Sh. J.C. Gulati
32.	Sh. Sunil Kumar Bhatia S/o Sh. Dayal Dass
33.	Sh. Shayama Charan S/o Sh. Budh Ram
34.	Sh. Sunil Bhatia S/o Sh. Raj Mal Bhatia
35.	Sh. Harish Chander S/o Sh. Jagdish Chander
36.	Sh. Kanna Ram Panwar S/o Sh. Mangi Ram
37.	Sh. N. Krishanan S/o Sh. K. Krishnana

1	2
38.	Sh. Tilak Raj Gogia S/o Sh. Chaman lal Gogia
39.	Miss Sammi Jain D/o Sh. Sardari Lal Jain
40.	Miss Chameli Devi D/o Sh. Har Lal
41.	Sh. Govind Narain Dutta S/o Sh. R.L. Dutta
42.	Miss Anita Dangi D/o Pan Singh
43.	Sh. Ram Preet Paswan S/o Sh. Jag Saran Paswan
44.	Sh. Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Brij Lal
45.	Sh. Anand Swaroop S/o Sh. Nafe Singh
46.	Sh. Vijay Kumar S/o Sh. Nasib Chand
47.	Miss Neelu Mirchandani D/o Sh. Narain Dass
48.	Shr. Bhagwan S/o Sh. Saroop Singh
49.	Sh. Rakesh Kumar S/o Sh. Chaman Kali
50.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar Arora S/o Sh. Bal Kishan
51.	Sh. Anand Singh Negi S/o Sh. Chander Singh Negi
52.	Sh. Hakimuddin S/o Sh. Zahiruddin
53..	Sh. Sukh Dev S/o Sh. M.P. Gupta
54.	Sh. Phool Chand Gupta S/o Sh. Nand Kishore
55.	Sh. Vikram Singh S/o Sh. Balvant Singh
56.	Sh. Puni Ram Sahu S/o Sh. B.R. Shau
57.	Sh. Rajinder Mohan S/o Sh. B.D. Goswami
58.	Sh. Vijay Kumar Sood S/o Sh. O.P. Sood
59.	Sh. Tejbir Singh S/o Sh. Diwan Singh
60.	Sh. Jagdish Singh S/o Sh. Ganga Sahay
61.	Sh. Raziullah S/o Sh. Zakiullah
62.	Sh. Man Bir Singh S/o Sh. Gian Singh
63.	Miss. Seema Kumari D/o Pursottam Lal
64.	Sh. Pralahad Kumar Chorasia S/o Sh. Ghollah Chorasia
65.	Sh. Rajiv Pandey S/o Sh. T.P. Pandey
66.	Sh. Brij Pal Singh S/o Sh. Man Singh
67.	Sh. Ved Ram Saini S/o Sh. Babu Ram

1	2
68.	Sh. Man Mohan Gulati S/o Sh. H.R. Gulati
69.	Sh. Shiv Ram Verma S/o Sh. R.P. Verma
70.	Sh. Puran Chand S/o Sh. Shiv Charan Dass
71.	Sh. Narain Das S/o Sh. Om Prakash
72.	Sh. Sanjiv Aggrawal S/o Sh. P.C. Aggrawal
73.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar Mehra S/o Sh. Aman Nath Mehra
74.	Sh. Prakash Chand S/o Sh. Badlu
75.	Sh. Sher Singh S/o Sh. Sewa Ram
76.	Sh. Vijay S/o Sh. Raja Ram
77.	Sh. Shoan Lal S/o Sh. Jagat Sharma
78.	Sh. Ram Karan S/o Sh. Mahender Sharma
79.	Sh. Ram Avtar S/o Sh. Gopal Chand
80.	Smt. Amtul Haseen W/o Sh. Yaipuddin
81.	Sh. Sobuddin S/o Sh. Badhu
82.	Sh. Vidhan Chand S/o Sh. Naini Gopal
83.	Sh. Ram Singh S/o Sh. Arjun Singh
84.	Smt. Krishna Devi W/o Sh. Kashmiri Lal
85.	Sh. Jamna Prasad Pandey S/o Sh. Shayam Lal Pandey
86.	Sh. Jas Pal Singh S/o Sh. Inder Singh
87.	Sh. Inder Singh S/o Sh. Sube Singh
88.	Sh. Brij Lal Sharma S/o Sh. Ram Chand Sharma
89.	Sh. Bhagwan Dass S/o Sh. Goga Ram
90.	Sh. Somar Pandit S/o Sh. Chittan Pandit
91.	Miss Shabha Anjum D/o Sh. Abdul Hamid
92.	Sh. Shiv Dhani Sharma S/o Sh. Naina Sharma
93.	Sh. Jagdish Kumar S/o Sh. Parma Nand
94.	Sh. Yatendra Kumar Tiwari S/o Sh. A.S. Tiwari
95.	Sh. Anand Verma S/o Sh. G.N. Verma
96.	Sh. Kishan Lal S/o Sh. Lal Chand
97.	Sh. Uggar Sain S/o Sh. Leth Raj

1	2
98.	Sh. Man Singh S/o Sh. Rajinder Singh
99.	Sh. Karan Singh S/o Sh. Budh Singh
100.	Kumari Suman D/o Sh. Murari Lal
101.	Sh. Raj Kumar Sharma S/o Sh. Governdhan Dutt
102.	Sh. Puran Chand S/o Sh. Sukh Ram
103.	Miss Kum Kum D/o Sh. Narottam Prasad
104.	Sh. Amit Talwar S/o Sh. R.K. Talwar
105.	Sh. Azad Singh S/o Sh. Ram Kishan
106.	Sh. Mahbir Prasad A/o Sh. Pattu lal
107.	Sh. Simondesuza S/o Sh. Peter Disuza
108.	Sh. Mohan Lal Gupta S/o Sh. M.R. Gupta
109.	Sh. Prakash S/o Sh. Meet Lal
110.	Sh. Ashok Khanna S/o Sh. J. Khanna
111.	Sh. Bhima S/o Prema
112.	Sh. Ranbir Singh S/o Sh. Daya Nand Sharma
113.	Sh. Inder Jit Gulati S/o Sh. H.R. Gulati
114.	Sh. Bhagwat Singh S/o Sh. Sher Singh
115.	Sh. Man Mohan KS/o Sh. Narain Dass
116.	Sh. Dinesh Kumar S/o Sh. S.L. Chadda
117.	Miss Usha Rani D/o Sh. Subash Chander

STATEMENT-VI

Allotment made to the Handicappeo persons during 1986, 37 & 88

Sl. No.	*Names (SFS)*
1	2
1.	Smt. Urshellaochani
2.	Sh. Shyam Lal Sharma
3.	Miss Mala Prashar
4.	Sh. Yadhvinder Pal
5.	Sh. Raju Advani
6.	Miss Neelam Dhar
7.	Sh. Ajai Kapur
8.	Smt. Neera Arora
9.	Smt. Neelam Kumari Pahuja
10.	Sh. Kishan Singh Bhatia

1	2
11.	Km Vinod Dham
12.	Sh. Hira Nand
13.	Sh. G. Bhakaiaya Amma
14.	Sh. Dwarka Nath Khanna
15.	Miss Anuradha Bhai
16.	Dr. Usha Diwan
17.	Smt. Versha Oberoi
18.	Sh. Ravinder Kumar Gupta
19.	Sh. Virender Kumar Garg
20.	Nimmi Nangia
21.	Sh. A.K. Bhatia
22.	Sh. Bhashaule Betharia
23.	Rashmi
24.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Saxena
25.	Sh. Shammi Bhatia
26.	Sh. Raj Arora
27.	Sh. Harish Kumar Malhotra
28.	Sarla Doogall
29.	Sh. K.P.R. Vithal Rao
30.	Sh. K.C. Wadhava
31.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Agarwal
32.	Sh. Madan Lal Gogal
33.	Sh. R.C. Jaiteley,

1	2
34.	Sh. H.C. Joshi
35.	Sh. M.L. Grover
36.	Sh. S.V. Vashil
37.	Sh. T.T. Sampat Kumar
38.	Sh. R.K. Gupta
39.	Sh. K.K. Kalra
40.	Sh. Virender Kumar Batra
41.	Sh. Kartar Ram
42.	Sh. Virender Singh
43.	Sh. N.D. Raj
44.	Sh. D.C. Rajpuri
45.	Sh. P.L. Kapur
46.	Sh. Kherati lal Luthra
47.	Satyawati Arora
48.	Dr. Prem Bajaj
49.	Sh. Indresh Girohtra
50.	Sh. Parminder Singh Nindra
51.	Mrs. Geeta Wahia
52.	Sh. Yoginder Kumar Jain
53.	Sh. Rattan Kumar Shondi
54.	Sh. Raman Wadhera
55.	Sh. Sunil Kumar Gupta
56.	Sh. Rajiv Sikka

1	2
57.	Sunita Tewari
58.	Prita Suri
59.	Sh. Ajay Kumar
60.	Sh. Harish Chander Bhandari
61.	Parwati Devi
62.	Sh. V. Prabhakar Rao
63.	Sh. Arun Vashisht
64.	Sahni Jagmohan Kaur
65.	Sh. Dalip Kumar Bhatia
66.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Sharma
67.	Miss Bimla Grover
68.	Sh. Ajay Kumar Neb
69.	Madhu Sharma
70.	Sh Charanjit Bagga
71.	Raj Rani Bhasin
72.	Sh. Ramesh Manchanda
73.	Sh. Satpal Singh
74.	Sh. Anil Kumar Berry
75.	Sh. Y.M. Kohli
76.	Sh. Chander Prakash
77.	Sh. Vijay Bhatnagar
78.	Mrs. Rita Malhotra
79.	Sh. D.P. Ramani
80.	Sh. Suresh C. Goel
81.	Pushpa Gupta
82.	Sh. D.K. Nanda
83.	Sh. Gopal Dass
84.	Sh. N.J.S. Pannu
85.	Sh. Swaran Singh
86.	Sh. V.B. Saxena
87.	Sh. Chitranjan Sinha
88.	Sh. Balbir Singh
	MIG
89.	Kumari Runu
90.	Swami Prem Nath Handa
91.	Sh. Girish Kumar Ahuja
92.	Sh. S.C. Saraswat
93.	Sh. Rawat Singh Chauhan
94.	Maj. K.K. Chopra
95.	Sh. Raj Kumar Sukla
96.	Sh. Surinder Kumar
97.	Smt. G.P. Pune
98.	Sh. J.N. Paprija
99.	Sh. Paran Vir Singh
100.	Sh. Jitender Kumar
101.	Miss Nalima Narula

1	2
102.	Sh. V.B.S. Pautiar
103	Smt. Darshana Rani
104.	Sh. K.L. Gauba
105.	Sh. S.K. Sahni
106.	Sh. R.C. Aggarwal
107.	Sh. S.C. Pathania
108.	Sh. Ram Parshad
109.	Sh. V.S. Verma
110.	Sh. A.I. Sharad
111.	Sh. Sewah Singh
112.	Sh. R.K. Soma Sundram
113.	Lt. Col. R.I. Bhanot
114.	Sh. T.B. Singh
115.	Lt. Col. J.P. Tripathi
116	Sh. S. Bhushan
117.	Sh. Baldev Sahai
118.	Sh. Vijaya Kumar
119.	Sh. P.D. Arora
120.	Sh. G.D. Sharma
121.	Sh. S. Srinivasa Rao
122.	Sh. Durga Dass
123.	Sh. Kiran Lauger
124.	Sh. S.L. Sharma

1	2
125.	Sh. Attar Singh
126.	Sh. S.S. Kapoor
127.	Sh. Raghubir Singh
128.	Sh. M.L. Naveela
129.	Sh. Mohinder Singh
130.	Sh. D.K. Sharma
131.	Sh. Mal Singh
132.	Sh. Mahesh Sethi
133.	Sh. B.L. Sharma
134.	Sh. Mohan Lal Sharma
135.	Sh. P.K.S. Narayana
136.	Sh. K.L. Kapoor
137.	Sh. O.P. Jain
138	Smt. Gurdeem Kaur
139.	Sh. Hari Kant
140.	Sh. Bipin Behari
141.	Sh. Sudershan Singh Parma
142.	Sh. Trilok Singh Sandhu
143.	Sh. Shiv Charan Dass Sharma
144.	Sh. Mangat Rai
145	Sh. Sat Paul Gupa
146.	Sh. Chander Bhan Dhingra
147.	Sh. S.K. Bhatia

1	2
148.	Sh. K.L. Ahuja
149.	Sh. Yoginuer Pal Kalra
150.	Sh. Sadhu Singh
151.	Sh. Suraj Bhan
152.	Sh. K.N. Malhotra
153.	Sh. Dharam Pal Sharma
154.	Sh. Iqbal Singh Rana
155.	Sh. Gian Singh Ahuja
156.	Sh. Man Mohan Singh
157.	Sh. K.V. Singh
158.	Sh. M.M. Lal Jain
159.	Sh. Mohan Lal Puri
160.	Sh. Asa Ram Mehta
161.	Sh. Moti Lal Peer
162.	Sh. Tridip Mustofi
163.	Sh. Vidya Sagar
164.	Sh.P.N. Banerji
165.	Miss Virender Kaur
166.	Sh. Madan Lal Tenija
167.	Sh.Petu M. Martius
168.	Smt. Satya Wanti Rastogi
169.	Sh. Rawat Singh Chauhan
170.	Sh. S.P.S. Wadhwan

1	2
171.	Sh. R.N. Malhotra
172.	Smt. R.S. Faridi
173.	Sh. Shiv Kumar Chatturvedi
174.	Sh. G.N. Uppal
175.	Sh. Rajibir Solanki
176.	Sh. Subhash Chander Jain
177.	Smt. Lalitha Raman
178	Sh. S.S. Rajput
179.	Sh. Jamuna Dass Garg
180.	Sh. Ram Nath Dhingra
181.	Sh. Satish Verma
182.	Sh. Subhash Chander Sehgal
183.	Sh. Swatantra Bhushan
184.	Sh. Surender Kumar
185.	Sh. T.S. Bindra
186.	Sh. V.S. Verma
187.	Sh. Anil Kumar Grover
188.	Sh. Sugam Chaudhri
189.	Sh. Ram Saran Dass Chawla
190.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Bansal
191.	Sh. Devender Kumar
192.	Sh. Bhola Singh Chawla
193.	Sh. Balram Marwaha

1	2
194.	Sh. Umesh Chand Malhotra
195.	Sh. Suraj Kumar
196.	Sh. Kanhaya Lal
197.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Kapur
198.	Sh. Bhuoinder Singh
199.	Sh. Lalit Kumar Sah
200.	Sh. Jagjit Singh
201.	Sh. S.S. Talwar
202.	Miss Nirmal Bagi
203.	Sh. Ram Sarup Sharma
204.	Sh. Prem Pal Singh
205.	Sh. Baldev Singh
206.	Sh. Rakesh Chopra
207.	Sh. Manvir Singh
208.	Miss Bimla Bhatia
209.	Sh. R.M. Kriplani
210.	Sh. Kishan Chand
211.	Sh. Anil Kumar Aneja
212.	Sh. Kedar Nath
	LIG
213.	Sh. Nand Kishore
214.	Miss Kusham Lata
215.	Sh. Davinder Tyagi
216.	Sh. Dhnader Kanta Sharma
217.	Sh. Harbir Singh
218.	Sh. Raghubir Singh
219.	Miss Rosy Chadha
220.	Sh. Kalyan Swarup
221.	Sh. Ved Parkash Khanna
222.	Sh. Manmohan Pahuja
223.	Smt. Darshana Kumari
224.	Smt. Usha Rani Sharma
225.	Sh. Kishore Kumar
226.	Sh. M.S. Bist
227.	Sh. Bhagwan Singh
228.	Sh. J.D. Danha
229.	Miss Indu Patel
230.	Sh. B.L. Sharma
231.	Sh. Om Pal Saini
232.	Miss Chanchal Bala
233.	Sh. Kishan Chand
234.	Sh. Shis Pal Singh
235.	Sh. Amar Kishan
236.	Sh. A.K. Tuli
237.	Sh. J.S. Anand
238.	Smt. R. Rawat

1	2
239.	Sh. J.R. Gautam
240.	Smt. Sushma Devi
241.	Sh. P.S. Wadhwa
242.	Sh. Subhash Chander
243.	Sh. G.K. Bhatnagar
244.	Sh. M.K. Jain
245.	Sh. Choti Lal
246.	Sh. M.S. Negi
247.	Miss Kamlesh Kumari
248.	Sh. Prem Chand
249.	Sh. S.K. Sharma
250.	Sh. S.N. Sasan
251.	Smt. Alka Jain
252.	Sh. A.N. Patel
253.	Sh. M.S. Sitaraman
254.	Sh. Aehita Nand
255.	Sh. Karnail Singh
256.	Sh. H.S. Naurang
257.	Sh. Raghubir Singh
258.	Sh. Khem Chand
259.	Sh. Gopi Nath Nag
260.	Sh. Ram Parkash Sharma
261.	Sh. Ram Chand
262.	Sh. A.S. Venkatesharah
263.	Sh. Manohar Lal
264.	Sh. Bachan Singh
265.	Sh. Soor Nath
266.	Sh. Mukhtiar Singh
	Janta
267.	Sh. Kishan Lal
268.	Sh. Sunder Singh
269.	Sh. Ram Bilas Gupta
270.	Sh. Santarman
271.	Sh. Ved Ram
272.	Sh. Om Prakash Bhandari
273.	Sh. Din Dayal
274.	Sh. Jagdish
275.	Sh. Rajesh Kumar
276.	Sh. Sukhbir Singh
277.	Sh. Chander Gupta
278.	Sh. Tej Bhan
279.	Sh. Rajinder Malhotra
280.	Sh. Chander Mohan
281.	Sh. Kali Charan
282.	Sh. Jai Prakash
283.	Sh. Hoshiar Singh
284.	Smt. Sudesh Kumari
285.	Sh. Bal Kishan.

STATEMENT-VII

List of handicapped persons belonging to Scheduled Castes

Year	*Sl. No.*	*Name with percentage*
1986	1.	Shri Ramesh S/o Sh. Ram Avtar
	2.	Shri Nand Chand S/o Sh. Bhar Mal
	3	Shri Narain Dass S/o Sh. Madhu Ram
	4.	Shri Ram Swroop S/o N.A.
	5.	Smt. Prem Lata W/o Sh. Padam Singh
	6.	Shri Ram Dev S/o Sh. N.A.
	7.	Shri Om Prakash S/o Sh. Prem Chand
1987	8.	Smt. Burfi Devi W/o sh. Man Phool.

[*English*]

Appointment in contravention of Government rules

4797. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Ministry of Home Affairs circular of May 2, 1975 a person not being a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by birth, will be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe merely because he or she marries a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;

(b) if so, whether any appointments have been made in the Ministry of Health in contravention of the said instructions:

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed by his Ministry in respect of the cases involving breach of instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected.

T.B. Hospital for beedi workers at Tarapore (West Bengal)

4798. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site selected for construction of a 50 bedded hospital for beedi workers in Tarapore (Dhuliyan) District Murshidabad, West Bengal has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, when the construction work is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). A 50-bedded hospital had been approved for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 crores at Dhuliyan in Murshidabad District. However, an alternative site in Sajur More in the same district may be closer to the main concentrations of beedi workers in the district. The required technical and financial parameters have to be met, before construction is taken up, at either of the two sites.

Sugar Mill for Allahabad

4799. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a sugar mill in the Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh in view of availability of abundant quantity of sugarcane and other infrastructure facilities required for the purpose; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government do not propose areas/States for setting up new sugar mills. However, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have forwarded recently a proposal submitted by U.P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation for grant of Licence for setting up a new sugar mill of 2500 TCD capacity at Phoolpur, Tehsil Phoolpur, District Allahabad (U.P.).

Union Government s nomination for Medical Colleges in Maharashtra

4800. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government nominate 11.candidates for admission in medical colleges in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Union Government takes too long to communicate their decision;

(c) whether Union Government propose to fix a date for communicating this decision failing which the State Government may fill up the vacancies from suitable candidates; and

(d) whether a decision in this regard has been taken and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The Government of India in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare make a yearly request to the States with medical colleges, including Maharashtra and certain other medical institutions for their contribution of MBBS seats to the Central Pool. The seats vary from year to year. These seats are in turn allocated to States/Union Territories without medical colleges, children of Defence Personnel, other Para-Military organisations, foreign students awarded Cultural Exchange Fellowship, self-financing foreign students, repatriates from Burma, Sri Lanka etc. The allocation of these seats varies from year to year depending upon the overall availability of MBBS seats in the Central Pool. The selection and nomination of students is done by the respective States/Union Territories/concerned Ministries to whom the seats are allotted. So far, the Government of Maharashtra has not confirmed contribution of seats to the Central

Pool for 1989-90 Session. Depending upon the availability of seats, as and when these are received from the contributing agencies, including the State of Maharashtra, the seats are released to the concerned agencies in June or thereafter for selecting and nominating eligible candidates.

Opening of Super Bazar branches in towns around Delhi

4801. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open branches of Super Bazar in the capital region towns around Delhi to make available essential commodities to the public at fixed prices; and

(b) if so, the names of towns, the number of branches and the time by which those are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Cooperative Store (Super Bazar) Ltd., Delhi has the Union Territory of Delhi as its area of operation. It is operating 123 branches in the Capital besides running 63 mobile van shops. More branches as also mobile van shops are proposed to be set up by Super Bazar, Delhi in the Capital. Some of these mobile van shops are also visiting the towns around Delhi to make available essential commodities to the Public.

Administrative Authority for N.C.R.

4802. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementation of the National Capital Region Plan;

(b) the schemes which have been formulated and implemented so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish a single administrative authority for better coordination and rapid development of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Capital Region Plan 2001 has come into force with effect from 23.1.1989. The Ministry of Urban Development and NCR Planning Board have sanctioned schemes as per details given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir. The NCR Planning Board, which has the Union Urban Development Minister as its Chairman & includes Chief Ministers of participating States & the Lt. Governor, Delhi, & Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi among its Members, has already been set up so oversee & coordinate the development of the Region.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Haryana						
	Gurgaon						
	Completed Schemes						
1.	Sector 14 (Resdl.) Scheme at Gurgaon.	383.48	156.23	40.35	—	208.75	
2.	Sector 17 (Resdl.) Scheme at Gurgaon	367.87	340.00	13.00	—	147.56	
	Panipat						
1.	Sector 25 (Industrial) at Panipat	126.00	100.00	28.00	—	84.83	
	Total Schemes 3	877.35	—	81.35	—	501.14	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	On-going Schemes:						
1.	Development of Sector 15 (Industrial) New No. 18, 10 & 20.	584.64	1145.03 Acres	251.00	230.00	1680.40 (Upto 12/88) Roads 90% water supply & sewerage 40% Master storm water drainage 80%	Sector 18 as of 12/88 LA: 100% LD:
2.	Development of Sector 4 & 7 Scheme	378% (1981 prices)	410.92 Acres	50.00	25.00	345.46 (upto 12/88)	LA: 100% LD: 100%
3.	Construction of Link Road between Sector 4 & 7 and Sector 15	126.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	25.00	Nil	Land under acquisition
	On-going Schemes						
4.	Development of Sector 11 & 12 (Residential)	685.87 (1981 prices)	450.00 Acres	87.00	273.50	708.85 (upto 12/88)	as on 12/88 LA: 100% LD: Part I already

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							developed & liability
	New Schemes						
5.	Construction of Transport Nagar Scheme	92.00 (1987 prices)	Construction of shops etc.	—	46.00	3.38 (upto 12/88)	12/88 — Land in possession. — Construction yet to start.
6.	Sector 25 (Industrial) Ph. II for informal	253.00 (1987 prices)	65.00	—	33.00	58.90 (upto 12/88)	LA 100% not started
7.	Development of Sector 24 (Residential)	1147.00 (1988 prices)	204.00	—	150.00	Nil	Nil
	Total Schemes 10	4144.82	—	469.35	782.50	3298.13	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Abstract of Loans						
	By the Central Govt. upto 3/85 Rs. 469.35 lakhs						
	By NCRPB dug 1985-86		Rs. 125.00 lakhs				
	1986-87		Rs. 138.50 lakhs				
	1987-88		Rs. 279.00 lakhs				
	1988-89		Rs. 240.00 lakhs				
	Total		Rs. 1251.85 lakhs				
	Rajasthan						
	Alwar						
	Completed Schemes						
1.	14 Resdl. & 5 Commercial Schemes at Alwar	534.80	793.74	252.00	—	504.38	One Scheme was dropped due to Land dispute & 18 Schemes were completed.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Development of Kacchi Basti at Alwar	—	—	38.00	—	—	
3.	IUDP Counter Magnet Scheme at Alwar	—	—	47.05	—	—	
	Total Schemes 3	534.80	793.74	337.05	—	504.38	
	On-going Schemes						
1.	Commercial Complex Scheme	37.73 (1987 prices)	21,000 sq.ft	—	16.50	26.20 (upto 9/88)	The Scheme has been completed.
	New Schemes						
1.	Construction of Rail Road over Bridge	235.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	70.00	34.10 (upto 9/88)	LA: 100% the roach road is under acquisition.
2.	Residential Scheme at	257.00	148.00	—	78.50	79.76	1. Survey, demar-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(Hassan-Khan Mewati Nagar).	(1987 prices) index	Acres			(upto 9/88)	cation & levelling etc.—100% 2. Construction of Roads, Drainage etc. 80%. 3. Dev. of parks & open Space 20%.
3.	Shivaji Park Commercial Complex Scheme	29.40 (1987 prices)	126 shops + 8 kiosks	—	14.70	29.40	The scheme has been completed
4.	Construction of Truck Terminus at Alwar. Bhiwadi New Scheme	84.42 (1988 prices)	16.00	—	15.00	—	—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Resdential & Commercial Scheme at Bhiwadi (Bhagat Singh Scheme)	250.00 (1988 prices)	94.00 Acres	—	95.00	128.20 (Upto 9/88)	Land acquisition—100% Dev. of Road & WBM—100% Levelling—100%. Bitumen procurred.
	Total Schemes 9	1428.35	—	337.05	289.70	802.04	

Abstract of Loans

By the Central Govt. By NCRPB dug.	upto 3/85	Rs. 337.05 lakhs
	1985-86	Rs. 75.00 lakhs
	1986-87	Rs. 36.50 lakhs
	1987-88	Rs. 68.20 lakhs
	1988-89	Rs. 110.00 lakhs
	Total funds released	Rs. 626.75 lakhs

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Uttar Pradesh						
	Meerut						
	Completed Schemes						
1.	Scheme No. 2 (Transport Nagar) between Bagpat and Meerut Road.	77.48	52.19	19.00	—	67.61	
2.	Scheme No. 3 (Resdl. Scheme between Meerut & Hapur Road).	451.60	378.60	112.00	—	367.02	
3.	Scheme No. 1 Meerut (On going)	292.44	103.42	30.00	—	538.23	
	Total Schemes 3	821.52	161.00	—		538.23	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	On-going Schemes						
1.	Residential Scheme Between Meerut and Garhmuktheshwar Road in front of Medical College.	1067.67 (1985 prices)	269.96 Acres	46.00	225.00	1089.68 (Upto 9/88)	Upto 9/88 LA: 100% (Physical) LD: 47.25% (")
2.	Residential Scheme at Meerut Hapur and Meerut Garhmuktheswar Road.	1094.25 (1985 prices)	392.10 Acres	151.00	150.00	1225.58 (Upto 12/88)	LA: 100% (") LD: 57.3% (")
3.	Residential Scheme at Pallavapuram.	1524.80 (1985 prices)	432.84 Acres	115.00	475.00*	1131.83 (Upto 12/88)	Road & drainage 60% water supply sub-50% Electrification 50%. Arboriculture 50% Disposal***
	New Schemes						
1.	Hathkargha Nagar	1048.00	217.45	—	176.00	51.93	LA & LD—Nil

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Housing-cum-work Centre Scheme at Meerut.	(1987 prices)	Acres			(Upto 12/88)	
2.	Development of Begum Bridge area at Meerut	112.00 (1987 prices)	—	—	50.00	50.00 (Upto 12/88)	—do—
	Hapur						
	On-going Schemes						
1.	Residential & Commercial Scheme between Meerut & Hapur Road, Hapur.	225.00 (1985 prices)	31.00 Acres	49.00 + 40.00 (details awaited)	50.00	208.00 (Upto 9/88)	LA: 100% LD: 69.65% the Scheme is being treated as completed so far financing by the Board is concerned.
	Total Schemes 9	5893.24		562.00	1126.00	3655.09	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Area	Loan by the Central Govt. up to 3/85	Sanctioned by the Board from 4/85 to 2/89	Expenditure incurred as per quarterly progress report upto Sept. 1988	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Abstract of loans						
	By Central Govt. upto 3/85	Rs.562.00 lakhs					
	By NCRPB	1985-86		Rs. 175.00 lakhs			
		1986-87		Rs. 225.00 lakhs			
		1987-88		Rs. 376.00 lakhs			
		1988-89		Rs. 300.00 lakhs			
		Total		+ 50.00 lakhs			
				1638.00 lakhs			
				+ 50.00 lakhs			

***Treatment of Sewage 65%* during 1988-89 of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been sanctioned & Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been released & balances Rs. 50.00 hs will be released on receipt of utilisation certificate.

M.I.G. Flats at Lawrance Road Delhi

4803. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 890 regarding M.I.G. flats at Lawrance Road, Delhi and state the total cost of each flat, in respect of 288 three storeyed M.I.G. flats of Pocket B- II, Lawrance Road, Delhi allotted by the D.D.A. during the year 1981-82, charged from individuals including the cost of land, cost of construction and other administrative charges, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Total cost, premium of land, cost of construction and other Administrative charges in respect of 288 MIG flats at Lawrence Road, Pkt, B. II.

	Floor	*Total cost of flat*	*Cost of construction*	*Premium for land*	*Other Admn. charges, intt. charges etc.*
1.	Ground floor with court yard	Rs. 1,08,900	Rs. 76,045	Rs. 5600	Rs. 27255
2.	First Floor	Rs. 1,11,900	Rs. 84,722	Rs. 4900	Rs. 22278
3.	Second Floor	Rs. 1,10,200	Rs. 83,498	Rs. 4800	Rs. 21902
4.	Third Floor	Rs. 1,15,300	Rs. 87,407	Rs. 5000	Rs. 22893

Export quota of cotton for Punjab

4804. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will he Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a record production of cotton during the current cotton year in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the quota of cotton bales allotted or proposed to be allotted to Punjab for export during the current cotton year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The production of coton during the current cotton year is estimated at 20.65 lakh bales by the cotton Advisory Board.

(b) An export quota of 5,000 bales of extra long staple cotton has been allotted to Punjab MARKFED during the current cotton year.

Supply of building materials at controlled prices

4805. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any control is exercised on prices of building materials, particularly, steel, aluminium and coal to give a boost to the building activity in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide the building materials at controlled rates throughout the country to help the weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The present pricing policy of the Govt. of Steel, Aluminium and coal is as under:

Steel: There is no statutory control on prices of steel. These are determined and announced by the Joint Plant Committee. Which annoueses the prices from time to time and these are applicable only to major items of steel produced by the integrated steel plants. Producers in the secondary sector fix their own price for their own products. Nevertheless, while increasing the prices of materials produced by integrated steel plants, efforts are made by the Committee to reduce the impact of these price increases on those consumers who cannot easily afford higher prices.

Aluminium: With increasing domestic production of aluminium metal, control over price and distribution of aluminium has been removed from 1.3.89.

Coal: Taking into account the effect of escalation in input cost, the pithead prices of grades, F and G coal produced by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company were increased as under:

Date of revision	*Pithead price of Run-of Mines coal produced by CIL/SCCL (Rs. Per Tonne)*					
	Before revision			*After revision*		
	E	*F*	*G*	*E*	*F*	*G*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
			C.I.L.			
1.1.89	176	149	100	200	160	114
			S.C.C.L.			
24.1.89	268	202	157	295	222	173

Goitre Control Programme

4806. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made under the National Goitre Control Programme to check the spread of the disease;

(b) the names of the goitre endemic districts in the country; and

(c) the further steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders, w.e.f. 1986, the Government of India has launched a scheme of universal iodisation of edible salt in the country in a phased manner to be completed by the year 1992. Under the Scheme, the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur and Union Territory of Chandigarh which have banned the sale of non-iodised salt within their entire state/ Union Territory, are being supplied with only iodised salt for edible purposes. The State Govts. of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who have banned the sale of non-iodised salt in some of their districts are also being supplies with iodised salt. In addition, iodised salt is being supplied to other remaining States/Union Territories.

The production of iodised salt has been liberalised and from an annual production of 2.00 lakh tonnes of iodised salt in 1986, the production of iodised salt has gradually been augmented and during the period April, 1988, to January, 1989 a quantity of 17.10 lakh tonnes of iodised salt has been produced against the estimated requirement of 22.00 lakh tonnes of iodised salt during 1988-89.

A statement showing the name of identified goitre endemic districts in the country is given below.

STATEMENT

Identified Goitre Endemic Districts in India

Name of State/UT	
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Visakhapatnam
2.	East Godavari
3.	Adilabad
4.	Khamman
5.	Srikakulam
6.	Vijayanagram
7.	Warangal
Bihar	
1.	Champaran (East)
2.	Champaran (West)
3.	Palamau
4.	Saran
5.	Darbhanga
6.	Saharsa
7.	Purnea
8.	Santhal Pargana
9.	Ranchi
10.	Muzaffarpur
11.	Hazaribagh

Himachal Pradesh

1. Sirmor
2. Mandi
3. Bilaspur
4. Kangra
5. Mahasu
6. Simla
7. Solan
8. Una
9. Hamirpur
10. Kullu

Assam

1. Sibsagar
2. Lakhimpur
3. Dibrugarh
4. Kamrup
5. Goalpara
6. Darang
7. Uniter Mikir & H.S. Hills
8. Cachar
9. Nowgaon

Gujarat

1. Bharuch
2. Valsad
3. Baroda
4. Surat

Haryana

1. Ambala
2. Gurgaon

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Udhampur
2. Ananthnag
3. Baramullah
4. Doda
5. Jammu
6. Poonch
7. Kathua
8. Rajouri
9. Srinagar

Karnataka

1. Chickmaglur

Kerala

1. Ernakulam

Madhya Pradesh

1. Shahdol
2. Sidhi
3. Raigarh
4. Sarguja
5. Bilaspur
6. Khandwa
7. Kargone
8. Betul

9. Hoshangabad
10. Mandla
11. Jabbalpur

Maharashtra

1 Jalna
2 Aurangabad
3. Amravati
4. Wardha
5. Buldhana
6. Satara
7. Dhule

Manipur

Meghalaya

1. Garo Hills
2. United Khasi & Jaintial Hills

Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Mokokchung
3. Twen-sang

Orissa

1. Sundergarh

Punjab

1. Gurdaspur
2. Hoshiarpur
3. Ropar

Rajasthan

1. Kota

Sikkim

Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

1. Dehradun
2. Bijnore
3. Nainital
4. Deoria
5. Bareilly
6. Rampur
7. Kheri
8. Shahjahanpur
9. Pillibhit
10. Gonda
11. Pouri Garhwal
12. Meerut
13. Almora
14. Pithoragarh
15. Chamoli
16. Tehri Garhwal
17. Uttar Kashi
18. Basti
19 Gorakhpur
20. Badaun
21. Behraich
22. Ghaziabad
23. Agra
24. Saharanpur

25. Muzaffarnagar

26. Rae Bareilly

27. Sultanpur

28. Mirzapur

West Bengal

1. Cooch-Bihar

2. Darjeeling

3. Jalpaiguri

4. Malda

5. West Dinajpur

Mizoram

Goa

Union Territories

Chandigarh

Dadra & Nagar Haveili

Delhi

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of land of Delhi villages

4807. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration had acquired lands from the farmers of Delhi villages and paid a very nominal compensation therefor;

(b) whether the farmers had appealed for enhancement of the compensation to the High Court and the Supreme Court Subsequently;

(c) if so, the time by which their cases are likely to be decided; and

(d) the time by which these farmers are likely to get their due compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Delhi Administration acquires land in different areas of Delhi for various purposes under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act,. 1894 from time to time. Compensation for the acquired land is awarded by the Land Acquisition Collectors taking into account the prevailing market rate in the area on the date of issue of notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. A person having interest in land, if not satisfied with the compensation awarded by the Land acquisition Collector, can appeal to the District Judge and further if not satisfied, can appeal to the High Court/ Supreme Court. Up to the end of 1988, 2855 cases of land acquisition were pending in the High Court. No such separate statistics in regard to land acquisition cases in Supreme Court are being maintained.

(c) and (d). Such cases are decided in accordance with the prescribed judiciai process and thereafter the Land Acquisition Collector collects the enhanced compensation, if any, from the Department for whom the land is acquired, for making payment.

Losses in sugar mills

4809. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sugar mills are incurring losses;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Government do not maintain the profit & loss

accounts in respect of sugar mills. The profitability or otherwise of a sugar factory depends upon a variety of factors which include cane availability, technical and managerial competence and certain other factors which are not directly regulated by the sugar policy. However, the Government have been initiating steps to improve the viability of the sugar industry. In view of this, there is no proposal to institute an enquiry into the matter.

[*English*]

Circular Train in Ahmedabad

4810. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for starting of a circular train service around Ahmedabad in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the instance of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation/Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority, the Metropolitan Transport Projects (Railways, Bombay) got a techno-economic feasibility study carried out by Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) for the introduction of a mass rapid transit system for Greater Ahmedabad area. The report was submitted to the State Government in December, 1988. It is for the Government of Gujarat to process this report further.

Central Assistance for Sericulture Industry

4811. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHRAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise amount allocated for the development of the sericulture industry in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the sericulture industry is in the need of more assistance;

(c) if so, whether Government have earmarked any additional Central assistance for the sericulture industry for 1988-89 and 1989-90, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the allocation made for 1988-89 and 1989-90 for the development of sericulture in Karnataka; and

(e) the further steps taken for the development of sericulture in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As compared to the year 1987-88, additional central assistance has been earmarked for Seri-culture industry by way of the following higher allocations made for Central Silk Board for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90:

Year	*Allocation made (Rs. in crores)*
1987-88	25.50
1988-89	26.29
1989-90	39.04

(d) The following allocations have been made for sericulture development programme in Karnataka under Central Sector during the year 1988-89 & 1989-90.

1988-89	Rs. 3.362 crores.
1989-90	Rs. 5. 487 crores.

(e) Statement II is given below.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise allocation approved by Planning Commission during the last 3 years.

Sl. No.	*State*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350.00	375.00	400.00
2.	Assam	250.00	270.00	305.00
3.	Bihar	160.00	200.00	225.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	14.89	14.45
5.	Meghalaya	35.00	36.00	47.00
6.	J & K	158.00	165.00	182.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	350.00	424.60	550.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	240.81	240.54	395.62
9.	Maharashtra	50.00	30.00	50.00
10.	Manipur	85.00	85.00	100.00
11.	Karnataka	1554.00	496.00	1846.08
12.	Nagaland	25.00	25.00	40.00
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.00	20.00	25.00
14.	Orissa	70.00	76.30	107.00
15.	Punjab	17.01	31.75	13.85
16.	Tripura	30.00	26.90	27.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	125.00	120.00	138.00
18.	West Bengal	315.00	332.00	313.00
19.	Gujarat	24.00	40.91	26.00
20.	Rajasthan	30.56	38.00	40.00
21.	Mizoram	80.00	100.00	105.00

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
22.	N.E.C.	15.80	77.00	30.00
23.	Kerala	—	—	20.00

STATEMENT-II

In order to supplement the efforts of the State Govt., the Central Silk Board has set up the following R & D extension and training units for the development of sericulture in the State:—

(i) 1 Central Sericulturel Research & Training Institute.

(ii) 1 Central Silk Technological Research Institute.

(iii) 1 International Centre for Training & Research in Trcpical Sericulture.

(iv) 1 Silk Testing Laboratory.

(v) 2 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.

(vi) 1 Demonstration cum Training Centre.

(vii) 10 Research Extension Centres.

(viii) 4 Basic Seed Coçoon Farms.

(ix) 5 Silkworm Seed Production Centres.

Besides, CSB has also extended benefits of the following schemes to Karnataka:—

(i) Grant-in-aid for Uzifly control programme.

(ii) Payment of incentive bonus to Bivoltine Silkworm rearers and reelers.

(iii) Subsidised supply of mulberry cuttings under new area expansion programme.

(iv) Scheme for providing relief to sericulturists affected by drought.

(v) Supply of disinfectants/chemicals to sericulturists free of cost.

Employees' Provident Fund Office at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh

4812. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open an Employees' Provident Fund Office at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Requests have been received from various quarters for opening of a Sub-Regional Office of the Employees' Provident Fund at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh and the same will be considered in the light of the revised guidelines for opening of sub-Regional Offices, which were approved by the Central Board of Trustees, EPF at its meeting held on the 4th April, 1989.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

4813. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in Delhi against the persons responsible for unauthorised construction on Government land during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of cases where stay orders have been obtained by the persons concerned from the courts;

(c) whether there has been any decrease in unauthorised construction at present if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to constitute a high level Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

Year	*No. of cases*
1986	345
1987	466
1988	259
Total	1070

(b) 782 cases

(c) Compared to 466 cases in 1987 there were 259 cases of unauthorised construction in 1988.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Special provision for allotment of residential accommodation for Ex-Ministers/M.P.s.

4814. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of UBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make special provision in the rules for allotment of residential accommodation to Ex-Ministers of Union Government and Ex-Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Central Design Centre, Lucknow

4815. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Design Centre, Lucknow have made recommendations for the promotion of Indian handicrafts and for the development and preservation of traditional designs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As per information supplied by the Central Design Centre, Lucknow (under the control of the U.P. State Government), no specific recommendations have been made by them for the promotion of Indian handicrafts and for the development and preservation of traditional designs. However, they provide the following facilities:—

1. Technical guidance in brass pottery making and zari crafts.
2. Organising of Exhibitions and Fairs for marketing of Handicrafts.
3. Conferring awards to master craftsmen.
4. Training facilities to new craftsmen.
5. Preparation of new designs according to market demands.

Cultivation of Bamboo

4816. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state·

(a) whether cultivation of bamboo has been categorised as an agricultural product and it is used as a raw material for the paper mills;

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any action plan for large scale cultivation of bamboo; and

(c) the areas identified and the incentives given to·the growers for cultivation of bamboo?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Bamboo is a forest produce used as one of the raw-materials for paper mills.

(b) and (c). Central Government have not drawn up any specific action plan for large scale cultivation of bamboos. However, to encourage bamboo cultivation, bamboo seedlings are distributed free or at subsedised rates under the farm forestry and Decentralised People's Nurseries Programmes. Besides, bamboo cultivation is covered under the 100% Centrally sponsored scheme of plantation of minor forest produce which has been initiated recently.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of cotton export quota to private sector

4817. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export quota of cotton fixed for the Cotton Corporation of India has been allotted to the private sector;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether fresh bids were invited from the private sector for allotment of quota, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the names of companies to which the export of cotton was entrusted and the criteria therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) A quota of 10,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton initially released in favour of the Cotton Corporation of India was subsequently reallocated to the private trade in the interests of higher foreign exchange realisation.

(c) and (d). It was not considered necessary to invite fresh bids since the additional quota was given to the participants of the tender for original quota of 40,000 bales, and seriatim, on the basis of highest unit price realisation, subject to the conditions that the total allocation (out of the original and additional quota) will be limited to the quantity demanded earlier, with a ceiling of 25% of the total quota, and the rate will not be less than the lowest accepted rate in respect of the original tender.

On the basis of the above criteria the additional quota was released to the following:

1) M/s. Dwarkadas Cotton Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

2) M/s. Seksharia Poly Cotton Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

3) M/s. Chem Mach Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

4) M/s. Shri Rani Sati Investment; Bombay.

5) M/s. Deekay Exports, Calcutta.

6) M/s. Bharat Exports, Calcutta.

7) M/s. Kalpana Plastics, Calcutta

8) M/s. Hind Exports, Calcutta.

9) M/s. Navketan International, Calcutta.

10) M/s. Dee Cee International, Bombay.

11) M/s. Kamal Udyog, Calcutta.

12) M/s. Krishna Industries, Howrah, West Bengal.

[*English*]

Protection of life style of Tribals

4818. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints from the Scheduled Tribes against the severity of the Forest (Conservation) Act; 1980;

(b) if so, the precise nature of complaints; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the forests and the natural habitat as well as the ways of living of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Representations have been received for relaxation of provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) These representations mainly relate to regularisation of encroachments and deforestation of forest land for cultivation, development of communications, etc.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A steps taken to protect forest and natural habitat

1. The new National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on Conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.

2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.

3. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.

4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.

5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.

6. Import policy for timber has been liberalised.

7. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.

8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.

9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:—

(i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or

other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plaints.

(ii) To consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.

(iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.

(iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.

(v) Special guidelines have been issued for protection of forests from forest fires.

B. Steps suggested to safeguard interests of the Tribals

The new National Forest Policy, 1988 has laid down the following guidelines:—

(i) The rights and concessions enjoyed by the tribals are to be fully protected.

(ii) Forest contractors are to be replaced by institutions such as, tribal cooperatives, labour cooperatives, government corporations.

(iii) Protection, regeneration and collection of minor forest produce is to be optimised and institutional arrangements for its marketing to be made.

(iv) Forest villages to be developed on par with revenue villages.

(v) Family oriented schemes to be propagated for benefit of tribals.

(vi) Supply of raw materials to be done on priority and village and cottage level forest based enterprises after meeting the basic needs of rural people including tribals in respect of fuel and fodder.

Workers' participation in management

4819. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central public sector undertakings located in Orissa which have implemented the scheme of workers' participation in management;

(b) whether there is any industry in Orissa in the private sector where the workers' representatives have been associated in the management; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Of the five Central Public Sector Enterprises functioning in Orissa, only Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. have implemented the scheme of workers' participation in management at Shopfloor/ Plant level.

(b) and (c). The scheme of workers participation in management notified by the Central Government in 1983 primarily applies to Public Sector undertakings, though private sector enterprises are also welcome to adopt it. Information about private sector enterprises where the workers representatives have been associated in management is not maintained by the Central Government.

Findings of National Labour Institute

4820. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the most important findings of the National Labour Institute as described in the paper presented to the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour; and

(b) what are the reactions of the Labour Ministry of 'this paper' and actions taken in the light of the suggestions of 'this paper' for the welfare, working and living condition, and social security of the unorganised workers in rural areas, as well as in urban areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) A paper titled 'Unorganised Labour' prepared by the Dean, National Labour Institute was discussed at one of the meetings of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Labour. The Paper suggests, among other things, a need for an over all review of all factors and agencies engaged in the human resource development in the unorganised sector, better implementation of existing labour legislation such as Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and other such laws. There is also a suggestion about having a Central Law for agricultural workers as also a need to have a concerted rather than sectoral approach for mitigating the problems of unorganised labour.

(b) Such Papers are received by the Government and taken as inputs for future policy formulations depending on the merits of the suggestions as also their practicability.

Voluntary price reduction in essential commodities

4821. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association has decided voluntary to bring down the prices of pulses, rice and wheat with immediate effect, if so, the extent of reduction made;

(b) Whether the Association has reduced the prices Conditionally if so, the details there of; and

(c) whether they have sought exemption for some of the commodities from the purview of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) The President, Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association in a meeting held on 9.3.1989 announced that some of the grain dealers had agreed to voluntary reduction in the prices of gram and its dal by Rs. 25/- per quintal, masoor and its dal by Rs. 10/- per quintal and rice and wheat by Rs. 7/- per quintal with immediate effect. He further appealed to all the grain dealers to abide by this decision

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The President in his address requested that exemption may be granted to foodgrains, pulses and oilseeds from the purview of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Display of price list

4822. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments to ensure that the shopkeepers display the price list of the goods sold by them;

(b) whether this stipulation is being strictly enforced; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to enforce strict compliance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The Central Government has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for vigorous enforcement of the price and stocks display orders. As per the available information, the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in exercise of the powers delegated to them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, have issued price and stock display orders in respect of essential commodities specified in their respective orders.

Recovery of dues by L & DO

4823. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 December, 1988 to USQ 3805 regarding recovery of dues by Land Development Office and state:

(a) the details of the parties from whom the Land and Development Office, New Delhi has to recover Rs.1 lakh or more;

(b) since when the sum is due in each case and the amount of interest that has accrued against each party so far;

(c) the reasons for accumulation of these dues;

(d) the steps taken or proposed for their early recovery; and

(e) whether any rebate/concession or writing off of any amount has been allowed; if so, when and the names of such parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Ayurvedic Universities

4824. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Ayurvedic Universities functioning in the country and the locations thereof; and

(b) the yearly turn out of graduates by these Universities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is only one Ayurvedic University, namely Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, However, 46 Universities in the country are conferring degree in Ayurveda as per list given inteh Statement I below.

(b) Statement II giving the number of Ayurvedic graduates turning out from these Universities in 1987, statewise is given below.

STATEMENT I

List of Universities having Ayurvedic Faculties

Sl. No.	*Name of the University and location*
1	*2*
1.	Osmania University Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nagarjuna University, Nagarjun Nagar, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Kakatiya University Warangal, Andhra Pradesh
4.	S. V. University Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

1	2
5.	University of Health Sciences Vijyawada
6.	Gauhati University Gauhati, Assam
7.	Bihar University Muzaffarpur, Bihar
8	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit University Darbhanga, Bihar
9.	Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar, Gujarat
10.	Kurukshetra University Kurukshatra, Haryana
11.	Maharishi Dayanand University Rohtak, Harvana
12.	Himachal Pradesh University Simla, Himachal Pradesh
13.	Bangalore University Bangalore, Karnataka
14.	Mysore University Mysore, Karnataka
15.	Gulbarga University Gulbarga, Karnataka
16.	Karnataka University Dharwar, Karnataka
17.	Mangalore University Mangalore, Karnataka
18.	Kerala University Trivandrum, Kerala
19.	Calicut University Calicut, Kerala
20.	Jiwaji University Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Ravishankar University Raipur, Madhya Pradesh
22.	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
23.	Vikram University Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
24.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya Indore, Madhya Pradesh
25	Awadhesh Pratap Singh University Rewa, Madhya Pradesh
26.	Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
27.	Bombay University Bombay, Maharashtra
28.	Nagpur University Nagpur, Maharashtra
29.	Marathwada University Aurangabad, Maharashtra
30.	Poona University Poona, Maharashtra
31.	Shivaji Universiy Kolhapur, Maharahtra
32.	Amrvati University Amravati, Maharashtra
33.	Utakal University Bhubaneshwar, Orissa
34.	Sambalpur University Sambalpur, Orissa
35.	Berhampur University Berhampur, Orissa
36.	Faculty of Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine Patiala, Punjab
37.	Guru Nanak Dev Univeisity, Amritsar, Punjab
38.	University of Rajasthan Jaipur, Rajasthan
39.	Madras University Madras, Tamil Nadu

1	2
40.	Bharathiar University Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
41.	Lucknow University Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
42.	Kanpur University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
43.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
44.	Banaras Hindu University Varansasi, Uttar Pradesh (Only for post Graduate Ayurvedic studies)
45.	Calcutta University Calcutta, West Bengal
46.	University of Delhi, Delhi.

STATEMENT II

Out-turn in Ayurvedic Colleges in India-Statewise for the year 1987

Sl. No.	*States/UTs.*	*Total No. of Colleges*	*No. of Students passed out in Final Year Examination in 1987*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	100 (3)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	1	24 (1)
4.	Bihar	9	+
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	9	237 (8)
7.	Haryana	4	134 (2)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	43 (1)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
10.	Karnataka	9	129 (9)
11.	Kerala	4	60 (4)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	13 (4)
13.	Maharashtra	20	555 (18)
14.	Manipur	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	6	16 (4)
19.	Punjab	4	109 (4)
20.	Rajasthan	5	137 (4)
21.	Sikkim	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	14 (1)
23.	Tripura	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10	65 (5)
25.	West Bengal	1	34 (1)
26.	A & N Island	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	1	34 (1)
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—
30.	Delhi	1	26 (1)
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—
	Total (India)	98	1730 (71)

Note: + = Information not available.

— = Nil Information

( ) = Figures in bracket indicate the number of colleges which reported information.

[*English*]

Protection of ecology in Kaiga (Karnataka)

4825. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded financial assistance for the protection of ecology of Kaiga in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps envisaged for the protection of environment in Kaiga, where an atomic power plant is going to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The State Forest Department will be getting Rs. 133 lakhs from the project authorities for compensatory plantation in non-forest areas, out of which in 1988-89, the project authorities have paid Rs. 68 lakhs and the balance amount would be paid in the next financial year. The project authorities have also paid an amount of Rs. 6.75 lakhs towards refixing of the boundaries of Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary situated nearby. Proposals for protection of ecology include a scheme prepared by Mangalore University for detailed study and plantation of diffefent species of trees around the Plant over the next five years at the cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) The measures envisaged for the protection of environment in Kaiga on setting up of the Atomic Power Plant include the following:

(i) Safety features are built into the plant to limit the radioactive releases within the internationally stipulated standards;

(ii) Waste management facilities will be provided to conform to the permissible limits;

(iii) Solid wastes will be burried in leak tight containers and will be under surveillance;

(iv) Condenser water temparature will be within permissible limits at the zone of confluence to protect fishlife;

(v) Environmental survey laboratory will be set up well before operation to make environmental measurements at pre-operational and postoperational phases of the unit covering an area of 30 km radius around the plant;

(vi) Off site emergency plan will be prepared;

(vii) Safety aspects proposed will be under continuous review by Atomic Energy Regulations Board; and

(viii) Green belt will be raised to minimise dustload, reduce heat of radiation and to improve micro-climatic conditions.

Death of Children due to Malformation

4826. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children in India who die every year soon after birth because of malformation;

(b) the percentage of deaths caused due to premature birth;

(c) the reasons thereof and the action taken to prevent the same;

(d) the percentage of babies with malformation who die for want of operation;

(e) whether children suffering from inter-sex disorders are grossly neglected; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to the annual survey of Causes of Death during 1982-86 in headquarter villages of selected primary health centres, the infant deaths due to congenital malformation and prematurity as percentage to total reported infant deaths are given in the statement below.

(c) The important causes attributed in

causation of cogenital malformation are genetic and chremosomal abnormalities, maternal diseases like toxoplasmosis and Rubella and utarine factors like position of foetus in the uterus, Oligohydramnios etc.

The action taken to prevent this, is genetic counselling in specialised institutes and by a medical personnel.

The important reasons of promaturity or low birth weight are maternal mal-nutrition, pregnancy at early age and frequent pregnancies. The action taken to prevent it is provision of supplementary nutrition to pregnant mothers under IODS scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Prephylaxis Scheme against nutrictional aneemia among mothers and family planning counselling.

(d) There is no precise estimate.

(e) and (f). Government have no information.

STATEMENT

Infant deaths due to

Year	*Congenital Malformation*		*Prematurity*		*Total Infant deaths*
	No.	*%*	*No.*	*%*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1982	28	1.0	703	25.1	2803
1983	46	1.6	828	28.6	2892
1984	51	1.8	882	30.3	2987
1985	39	1.4	733	26.0	2817
1986	50	1.7	788	26.5	2977

Source: Survey of Causes of Deaths (Rural), R.G.I.

Guidelines for environmental clearance to major projects

4827. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared guidelines and questionnaire for environmental clearance of projects, especially major projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Guidelines and questionnaries have been prepared for environmental appraisal of river valley projects including hydel and major irrigation projects, thermal power projects, mining projects and projects on development of beach resorts and ports and harbours. These guidelines mainly cover the following environmental issues:

— Air and water pollution;

— Rehabilitation of affected persons;

— Impact on flora, fauna and wildlife; and

— Land degradation.

Pollution of Rivers in Orissa

4828. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of rivers in Orissa being polluted and the reasons therefor;

(b) the extent of pollution caused to those rivers according to the latest survey;

(c) whether Government have examined the survey report; and

(d) if so,the steps taken to check water pollution in those rivers?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Some stretches of of the Mahanadi, the Brahmani, the Baitarni and the Ib are polluted mainly due to domestic and industrial wastewater discharge.

(b) The level of pollution in these rivers in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand is as follows:

River	*Biochemical Oxygen Demand mg/1*
1. Mahanadi	2.0 — 11.0
2. Brahmani	4.0 — 10.2
3. Baitarni	1.8 — 35.0
4. Ib	17.0 — 38.0

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps taken include the following:

(i) Standards for river water quality have been prescribed for their best designated use. Monitoring of the water quality of these rivers is regularly done through a network of monitoring stations established under the National Water Quality Monitoring Network.

(ii) River basin studies of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani are being conducted to identify the sources of pollution.

(iii) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has directed the major industries discharging effluents into these rivers to install adequate pollution control systems on a time-bound basis.

(iv) The State Board has filed cases against the major defaulting industries and against the municipalities of Cuttack and Sambalpur for not providing adequate treatment facilities.

[*Translation*]

Winding up of NTC

4829. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to wind up the National Textiles Corporation;

(b) if so, tne reasons therefor; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to Government by winding up this corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Industrial floor space Index

4830. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that State Government of Maharashtra has agreed that the Industrial floor Space Index (FSI) for textile mills in Bombay city be increased from the present 0.5 to 1.33;

(b) whether Government have issued any guidelines that FSI for industrial area in Bombay be retained at 0.5; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The question of fixing Industrial Floor space Index (FSI) falls within the purview of the State Govt. who have informed that the present admissible FSI for textile mills in Greater Bombay is 1.33 in island city and 1.00 in subursed and identical FSI is proposed to be continued in revised draft Development Control Rules which are under finalisation by State Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra appointed D' Souze Committee to review Bombay's second Development Plan in September, 1986. The Committee on which Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation of this Ministry was a member, submitted its report to Govt. of Maharashtra in August, 1987. The Ministry of Environment and Forest while forwarding their comments on the Report had suggested to Government of Maharashtra that FSI of 0.5 be adopted for all industries including textiles. No guidelines as such have been issued in the matter.

Outlay fixed for medical and public health for seventh plan

4831. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay fixed for Seventh Plan on Medical and Public Health for different States; and

(b) the different health care facilities provided to different States under the Central sector and State Plan Schemes during the Seventh Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Since, 'Health' is a state subject, all promotive, preventive and curative measures are taken care of by the State themselves. However, the National Health/Family Welfare programmes are being implemented in all States/UTs in the country and most of these are Centrally Sponsored/assisted programme. List is given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT I

Seventh Plan Outlay on Health Sector

S. No.	*States*	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16420
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450
3.	Assam	7500
4.	Bihar	14640
5.	Goa	2444*

1	*2*	*3*
6.	Gujarat	10313
7.	Haryana	7877
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2625
9.	J & K	6306
10.	Karnataka	11800
11.	Kerala	5200
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15733
13.	Maharashtra	37400
14.	Manipur	1300
15.	Meghalaya	1600
16.	Mizoram	1400
17.	Nagaland	1500
18.	Orissa	5450
19.	Punjab	10350
20.	Rajasthan	8257
21.	Sikkim	581
22.	Tamil Nadu	15000
23.	Tripura	1300
24.	Uttar Pradesh	30080
25.	West Bengal	12800
	Total — States	229327
	Union Territories	
1.	A & N Islands	400
2.	Chandigarh	900
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveili	142

1	*2*	*3*
4.	Deman & Diu	@
5.	Delhi	18086
6.	Lakshadweep	100
7.	Pondicherry	600
	Total — U.T.	20228
	Total — States & UTS	249555

* Including figures for Daman & Diu
@ Included in figure for Goa

STATEMENT II

Diseases Covered under the National Health Programmes

i. National Malaria Eradication Programme — It covers Malaria & Filaria. (including National Filaria Control Programme)

ii. National Tuberculosis Control Programme — It covers Tuberculosis.

iii. National Leprosy Eradication Programme — It covers leprosy.

iv. National Programme for Control of Blindness — It covers Cataract including other Eye Diseases which may lead to blindness.

v. National Goitre Control Programme — It covers Iodine Deficiency Diseases Like Goitre Cretinism etc.

vi. National AIDS Programme — It covers Acquired - Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

vii. National Cancer Control Programme — It covers all forms of Cancer.

viii. National Guinea-Worm Eradication Programme — It covers Guinea-Worm Diseases.

ix. Expanded Programme on Immunisation and Universal Immunisation Programme — This covers Protection of Pregnant Mothers from Tetanus and Infants & children from Diptheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio-myelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles and also Typhoid for the older children (Pre-school)

x. Prophylaxis of children and mothers against Nutrition Deficiency due to Iron & Folic-acid and Vit. 'A' — It protects from Anameia and Blindness due to Vit. 'A' Deficiency.

xi. Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme — It protects from Diarrhoeal by Oral Rehydration Therapy and other necessary treatments. Programmes from Items No. 9 - 11 comes under Family Welfare Programme.

xii. There are some other programmes under the Rural Health Schemes to improve the quality of services in the rural areas like training of Medical and Para-Medical Workers, Provision of Laboratory facilities at Primary Health Centres, Reorientation of Medical Education, National School Health Services Programme etc.

Spread of Malaria in Orissa

4832. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the spread of Malaria in Koraput, Phulabani and Keonjhar districts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to eradicate malaria from these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No report on the spread of Malaria in Koraput, Phulabani and Keonjhar districts of Orissa has been received from State Health Authorities. According to epidemiological data received from State Government, the incidence of Malaria in these three districts is regularly showing a declining trend.

(b) The following specific steps are being taken to contain the spread of Malaria in the country including Orissa:

— to contain the transmission of Malaria, residual insecticidal spray is being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite incidence is 2 and above.

— Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country.

— Laboratory services have been decentralised at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time lag.

— Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases.

— To contain P. falciparum strain, a P. falciparum Containment Programme is functioning in the problem areas of the country.

Target for silk export

4833. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the export of silk garments during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps envisaged to achieve the target; and

(c) the names of the countries which are importing silk garments from our country at present?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No separate target exclusively for export of silk garments during the Eighth Five Year Plan has been fixed. However, in order to increase the export of silk garments and to achieve the overall export targets fixed for silk sector, the Government will continue to support this sector through appropriate export incentives and promotional activities of Indian Silk Export Promotion Council.

(c) The names of countries importing

silk garments from India include USA, FRG, UK, Canada, Italy, France, Switzerland, Japan, Austria, Spain, Belgium and Netherlands.

News item captioned "Freedom fighters in land tangle"

4834. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Freedom fighters in land tangle" appearing in "The Times of India" dated 10 March, 1989; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In 1984, an intimation was received from All India Freedom Fighters Organisation, 7, 'Jantar Mantar Road that they proposed to set up a Freedom Fighter Housing Colony in Delhi at village Neb Sarai where they have purchased small plots from agriculturists. They stated that they have formed a Swatantra Sainik Housing Building Society and they requested for 26 acres of land being excluded from proceedings for acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. A final decision on this request has not yet been taken by the Government.

Due to disparity in Wages

4835. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the industries like Cashew, Coir and beedi, in Kerala are shifting to the neighbouring States due to the disparity in wages in these industries in the Southern States; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix the minimum wages for the workers in the Southern Region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government have stated that due to higher rates of minimum wages, there is a tendency for the movement of industries to the neighbouring States. The question of disparity in wages and consequent movement of industry from one State to another and the formulation of a national minimum wage/regional minimum wages have been discussed in various forums. The Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 recommended that till such time as the national minimum wage was feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Govt. may lay down the guidelines. These guidelines have been finalised and circulated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. In accordance with the recommendations of the Southern Regional Labour Ministers' Conference held in Madras on 9.10.87, a Committee has been set up to go into the question of regional minimum wages for specific employments.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Food-Items to Rajasthan

4836. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand, allotment and off-take of rice and wheat by Rajasthan Government during the last six months; month-wise;

(b) whether five kilograms of wheat per head is being distributed in several district headquarters, cities and villages of Rajasthan instead of 10 kilograms, thereby causing acute resentment among the people;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to allot adequate quantity of wheat

and rice to Rajasthan for ensuring Smooth running of the Public Distribution System; and

(d) if so, the manner and the time by which it is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA):

(a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The scale and coverage for distribution under the PDS within the State is decided by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are only supplemental to open market availability and are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States and other related factors.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Rice and Wheat by the Government of Rajasthan during the last six months

(In '000 tonnes)

	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
October'88	4.0	100.0	4.0	80.0	0.4	46.3
November'88	4.0	100.0	4.0	80.0	0.3	38.4
December'88	4.0	100.0	4.0	80.0	0.9	60.3
January'89	4.0	100.0	4.0	80.0	0.6	65.8
February'89	4.0	100.0	3.2	60.0	0.2	69.0
March'89	4.0	100.0	3.2	60.0	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available.

[*English*]

Increase in Quota for Export of Textiles to EEC Countries

4837. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have secured an increase in quota for export of textile items to the EEC countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). (i) India's textile trade with EEC is governed by Indo-EEC Textile Agreement under which quantitative restrictions have been imposed on the export of a few textile/ apparel categories.

(ii) Recently in terms of the Agreement, consultations were held with EEC on their request for limiting out exports of items like jerseys, pull-overs, etc. falling under Cat. 5 and it was agreed to fix an annual level of 18.5 million pieces for 1989 with 5% annual growth.

[*Translation*]

Mobile Dispensaries for Rural Areas

4838. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile dispensaries functioning at present in Delhi and the names of other cities in the country, where this facility is available;

(b) whether Government propose to start such mobile dispensaries mainly in the rural areas with a view to streamlining the health system and solving the health related problem of the villages;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Medical facilities in Union Territory of Delhi are being provided by a network of hospitals, dispensaries, poly-clinics, Maternity and Child Healths Centres. In order to improve the availability of primary health care facilities to the residents of Jhuggi Jhompri Colonies, the Delhi Administration have commissioned twenty mobile health clinics. The Mobile Health Scheme was started on 18.2.1989. The provision of medicare facilities to the city population in the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

(b) to (d). There is no proposal to start mobile dispensaries in rural areas. In the rural areas the Primary Health Care Services are being provided through a network of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

[*English*]

Doctor-Patient and Doctor-Nurse Ratio

4839. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing doctor-patient and

doctor nurse ratio in the country, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise number of nursing schools being run in the country, and the total number of nurses who qualify every year therefrom;

(c) whether there is a shortage of qualified nurses to cater the needs of the patients; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No figures are available for Doctor patient ratio. However, there are 5858889 beds in the Country and there are 330755 doctors registered with Medical Council of India (Dec. 1987). Similarly, no State-wise figures are available for Doctor nurse ratio. As against 330755 doctors registered with the Medical Council of India, there are 207430 nurses registered with the Indian Nursing Council. The approximate doctor-nurse ratio comes to 3:2.

(b) There are 347 Schools of Nursing as per information available with Indian Nursing Council. The State-wise number of nurses qualified from Schools are given below:-

S. No.	*Name of the State Councils*	*No. of Schools*	*Out-turn of nurses*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	495
2.	Assam	20	240
3.	Bihar	20	381
4.	Gujarat	16	719
5.	Haryana	5	200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	7
7.	Kerala	50	1066
8.	Mahakoshal	17	150
9.	Maharashtra	46	943
10.	Madras	21	731
11.	Karnataka	24	753
12.	Orissa	5	201
13.	Punjab (Delhi Included)	25	608
14.	Rajasthan	9	109

1	2	3	4
15.	U.P.	21	384
16.	West Bengal	22	501
EXAMINING BOARDS			
17.	Mid India Board	8	78
18.	South India Board	20	273
19.	A.F.M.S. Board	8	353

(c) Yes.

(d) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the training of Nurses. Some State Governments have increased seats in Schools of Nursing as per their requirement.

Procurement of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

4840. SHRI GOPAL KIRSHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is procuring paddy at support prices in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make arrangements in all the districts for the purchase of paddy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). A statement showing the names of the districts in which the Food Corporation of India is , in consultation with the State Government, procuring paddy at support prices in Andhra Pradesh is procuring is given below:

STATEMENT

Districts where FCI procured Paddy in Andhra Pradesh during Kharif 1988-89 season as on 31.12.1988.

Districts

1. West Godavari
2. East Godavari
3. Krishna
4. Guntur
5. Prakasham
6. Nellore
7. Chittoor
8. Kurnool
9. Cuddapah
10. Srikakulam
11. Vizianagaram
12. Vizag
13. Nalgonda

14. Adilabad

15. Nizamabad

16 Warangal

17. Karimnagar

18. Khamman

19. Medak

20. Mahaboobnagar

21. Hyderabad

[*Translation*]

Closure of Purchase Centres of CCI in M.P.

4841. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has closed down its purchase centre at Kanood in Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the closure thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The purchase centre at Kannod was operated only in 1985-86 when the Cotton Corporation of India had to undertake massive purchase of cotton under price support operations on account of a glut in the production of cotton in that year. Since Kannod is surrounded by the major mandies of Khetgaon and Harda, there has been no necessity to operate the centre after 1985-86.

[*English*]

Land Reclamation

4842. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Land Reclamation ' is often resorted to in order to create more living space in the Urban areas adjoining sea;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the long term implications of 'Land Reclamation' on the geographic conditions; and

(c) whether Government have also prepared guidelines to ensure that the benefits of Land Reclamation are passed on to the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rice to Tamil Nadu

4843. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sent a memorandum to Union Government in February, 1989 for allocation of eighty thousand tonnes of rice every month;

(b) whether Government have acceded to the request, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accede to the request of the State Government.

(c) The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the open market availability and are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

Recognition to Medical College, Trichur

4844. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical College, Trichur is recognised by the Medical Council of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being taken to give recognition to the said medical college at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Medical Council of India has reported that inspection on the facilities for teaching available at this college for the training of undergraduate studies was carried out by the Council in September, 1988. The Inspection Report was considered by the Executive Committee at its meeting held on 17th March, 1989 and the recommendation of the Executive Committee will be placed before the next meeting of the general body of the Council.

Relief to Handloom Weavers in Bihar

4845. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give relief to the handloom weavers of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). During the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 793.15 lakhs has been released to the Government of Bihar for implementation of various schemes for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers in Bihar. The details of these releases during the above two years are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Amount released*		
		Plan	*Non-Plan*	*Total*
1.	Janata Cloth Scheme	-	730.35	750.35
2.	Strengthening share capital assistance to State Apex Cooperative Societies	5.00	-	5.00
3.	Special Rebate Scheme	-	9.00	9.00
4.	Pre-loom/Post-loom processing facilities	21.38	-	21.38
5.	Thrift Fund Scheme	7.42	-	7.42

Conversion of Registration in Self-Financing Scheme

4846. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given on 1 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1142 and 1143 regarding conversion of registration in Self-Financing Scheme and state:

(a) the grounds on which flats were allotted out of turn under the self financing scheme and to whom;

(b) the reasons for allowing conversion from MIG flats to SFS-III to some of the registrants under the HUDCO scheme and not allowing others to do so but permitting them change to SFS-V only;

(c) the steps taken to permit them also since their applications have been pending with the DDA since 1980;

(d) the number of registrants awaiting allotment of flats in SFS-V Scheme, and since when and they are waiting therefor; are

(e) the number of flats under construction under different types of schemes by the DDA and when these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Cut of turn allotment of flats is made in cases of extreme hardship.

(b) SFS III was prevalent in 1980. Hence conversion from HUDCO scheme to SFS III was allowed at that time. Subsequently when other schemes were announced, conversion to SFS V was allowed.

(c) Since SFS I, II & III have been closed, no conversion thereto can be allowed now.

(d) 6,510 persons have been waiting for allotment under SFS V since 1983.

(e) 9,715 flats are under construction under various self-financing schemes and these flats are likely to be completed by March, 1990.

Increase in Incidence of Leprosy in Malappauram

4847. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports regarding the increase in incidence of leprosy in Malappuram District in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to identify those persons who have been infected by this disease and to make the best treatment available in the high endemic areas in the district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFRE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No such report has been received in the Ministry. The district Malappuram has a prevalence rate of 2.1 Leprosy cases per thousand population.

(c) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been launched for early detection of leprosy cases and their regular treatment.

Multi Drug Treatment is being extended in a phased manner to all endemic districts. Health Education activities have been stepped upto make aware the public about

the true facts of the disease and its curability.

[*Translation*]

Lower Rates of Land by DDA

4848. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lower the rates of land for educational institutions increased in the past by the D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed rates of land in North, South, East and West Delhi respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is being considered by the Government at present.

[*English*]

Appointment of I.A.S. Administrator in C.P.W.D.

4849. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a continuous agitation by the Junior Engineers and workers in the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, the main cause of such unrest;

(c) whether the posts of D.G. (W) are Administrative and can be efficiently performed by an experienced Administrator; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to appoint I.A.S. Officers to head the C.P.W.D. and the DDA on an experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The CPWD Junior Engineers' Association and the unions representing the workers in the Department have been holding demonstrations, off and on, in support of their demands, viz. grant of the higher pay scale to all Junior Engineers, fixed travelling allowance, payment for the strike period, cadre review etc., payment of equal pay for equal work to Muster Roll workers from the respective dates of their employment, payment of over time wages on the revised pay scales to the workers with effect from 1.1.86, payment of bonus to them. etc.

(c) The post of Director General (Works) is of techno-administrative nature requiring experience in both technical matters and administration.

(d) There is no proposal to appoint an I.A.S. officer to head the C.P.W.D The DDA is already headed by an officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Gwalior under N.C.R.

4850. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to include more cities and towns, specially Gwalior area, in the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, the considerations on which the decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Capital Region Planning Board have identified Bareilly (UP), Gwalior(MP), Hissar (Haryana) and Patiala (Punjab) as counter magnet towns outside the National Capital Region.

These towns have been identified having regard to their location, present population and potential for growth.

The concept of counter magnet towns aims at releasing pressure on the growth of population in Delhi and the National Capital Region.

Projects from Madhya Pradesh pending clearance

4851. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for according necessary clearance to the Bhainsatori and Bandianala projects in district Guna and Budhna respectively and Mahvar projects in distirct Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which a final decision for acording necessary clearance for these projects is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The details are given in the statement below.

(b) A final decision can be taken only when complete information is furnished by the State Government.

STATEMENT

1. *BHAINSATORI PROJECT:-*

The proposal was rejected on 16.7.85 for violation of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. It can however be reconsidered if the State Government reports about action taken against persons responsible for the violation.

2. *BHANDIANALA PROJECT:-*

The State Government was requested on 23.2.89 to submit a revised plan for rehabilitation of the oustees. The case has since been rejected for non furnishing of the required details.

3. *BUDHNA PROJECT:-*

The wanting information has recently been furnished by the State Government.

4. *MAHAVIR PROJECT:-*

The State Government was requested on 29.9.88 to furnish a detailed catchment treatment plan. The proposal has since been rejected for non furnishing of the same.

[*English*]

Ozone Depletion

4852. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

(a) whether India participated in the recent discussions in London regarding ozone depletion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) India had participated in an international ministerial level conference organised by the Government of United Kingdom on "saving the ozone layer" in London during March 5-7, 1989. The objective of the conference was to support existing efforts to promote international cooperation in dealing with the environmental problems posed by depletion of ozone layer due to use of various chemical substances.

(c) India shares the global concern about depletion in the ozone layer and appreciates the need for restricting the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances. The developed countries which consume 85% of these substances should drastically cut their consumption. They should also facilitate the adoption of environmentally benign substitute substances by the developing countries through the requisite technical and financial assistance. International agreements on this issue should give due consideration to the needs of the developing countries.

Land for Wildlife Sanctuary

4853. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Delhi Administration proposes to take over a vast area of Gaon Sabha/villagers' land for Wild life sanctuary;

(b) if so, the details thereof with compensation to be paid to the villagers; and

(c) whether the suitability of land for the purpose has been examined in all aspects and if so, the details of the decision achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Restoration of Double Shift System in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

4854. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of representations have been received regarding restoration of the double shift system in the C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted a survey through Resident Welfare Associations to guage the extent of dissatisfaction among Government employees on account of delay in restoration of the double shift system and consequent risk to their lives; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay in restoring the double shift system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Some representations about restoration of double shift system in CGHS dispensaries were received. The matter regarding working hours in C.G.H.S. dispensaries was discussed in various meetings of the C.G.H.S. Advisory Committee. Area Welfare Officers of different localities are also members of this Committee. In pursuance of a decision taken in Committee's meeting held on 11.7.88, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary and with Chief Welfare Officer in the Department of Personnel and Training, Deputy Secretary (IF) of Ministry of Health & Family

Welfare and the Director, CGHS as members was constituted. This Committee after deliberations recommended that the present system of six hours continuous shift in the mornings with limited services in the afternoon shift, may continue for the time being, till it is possible to introduce a 12 hours continuous two shift schedule after sanction of additional posts.

Tendu Plantation

4855. SHI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tendu plantations are grown in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to promote plantation of tendu in Orissa and other States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Though tendu plants occur naturally in many parts of Orissa, no tendu plantations as such have been taken up in that State.

(b) Tendu plants are already raised in mixed plantations in some States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh etc.

Smoking among women

4856. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations have been undertaken to examine the incidence of smoking among women students in high schools and colleges in the recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this evil practice among the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No surveys have been carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding smoking trends among women students in high schools and colleges in recent times.

(c) The anti-tobacco measures undertaken/proposed to be undertaken *inter alia* aim at dissuading young people including students from beginning to smoke.

Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu

4857. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for setting up sugar factories in Tamil Nadu during the last two years, sector-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to issue additional licences therefor, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The number of Letters of Intent/licences issued for setting up sugar factories in Tamil Nadu during the last two years, are as under:-

	Sector		
Sugar Year	*Coop.*	*Private*	*Total*
1986-87		4	4
1987-88	4	1	5
Total	4	5	9

(b) Industrial licence applications for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as for expansion of the existing units are required to be submitted to the State Government for onward transmission to the Secretariat for Industrial Approval in the Department of Industrial Development. Such applications so received are considered as per the policy guidelines. The Central Government do not propose areas/ States for setting up new sugar factories.

Import of Copra and Coconut Oil

4858. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import Copra and Coconut oil during 1989; and

(b) if so, the estimated quantity proposed to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There is no proposal with the Government at present to important Copra and Coconut oil during 1989.

Death of children due to whooping cough

4859. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the death of 10 children below four years of age due to Whooping Cough in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether these children were given preventive inoculation and if so, whether the vaccines had become important due to mishandling in storage, or time banned or were originally of poor quality; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the matter and ensure that such lapses do not occur again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The reported deaths were investigated by the State Health authorities. There was no epidemic of Whooping Cough. Out of the 933 patients examined, no case of Whooping Cough was found. 6 children died in five different villages in the month of January, 1989 due to Broncho-Pneumonia.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Mobile Health Units in Orissa

4860. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile health units are being provided in the tribal districts of Orissa like Kalahandi; and

(b) if so, the names of the tribal districts of Orissa to which such facilities have been extended so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Mobile Health Units have been set up in 15 blocks of Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa under the Area Development Approach for Poverty Termination (ADAPT) scheme funded from Prime Minister's Relief fund.

(b) The mobile health units are attached to Nawapara, Komana, Kharıar, Sinapalli,

Boden, Golamunda, Lanjigarh and Thuamal-Rampur blocks of Kahahandi District and Gudari, Bisama-Cuttack, Chandrapur, Muniguda, Ramanguda, Padmapur and Narayapatna blocks of Koraput district.

Low Cost Housing Projects Sanctioned by N.B.O

4861. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 December, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 4115 regarding low cost Housing Projects sanctioned by N.B.O. and state:

(a) the details of the 43 projects taken up by the National Building Organization under its experimental housing scheme; and

(b) the latest progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A statement giving the details of the 43 projects is given below.

(b) All the 43 projects have been completed. Meanwhile, 2 more projects have been sanctioned by the National Buildings Organisation *viz.* (a) Measurement of stresses in four storeyed Exp. building at I I T Deptt. of Civil engineering, I.I.T. Delhi and (b) Monitoring of seismic response of single brick thick load bearing walls at I.I.T. Delhi.

STATEMENT

Details of 43 projects undertaken by National Buildings Organisation under Experimental Housing Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of 2 chowkidars' quarters under the Capital Project Scheme of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh P.W.D., Bhopal (Project No. 1)	16,800 Nil	1. PCE Chowkhats 2. Doubly curved shell roof with RCC blanks 3. Precast RCC lintels 4. Water proofing the roof with lime concrete terracing
2.	Construction of 10 Assistant Professors' quarters at Patiala, Thapar Institute of Technology, Patiala (Project No. 2)	1,70,000 1,27,500	1. Doubly curved shell type roof 2. Cavity walls 3. Polythelene D.P.C. 4. C.C. 1:3:16 for foundation and under floors 5. Precast RCC chowkhats 6. Precast lintels
3.	Construction of 992 prefabricated houses under slum clearance scheme of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi-cum-The Hindustan Prefab Ltd. formerly Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi. (Project No. 3)	45,28,000 3,44,244 (subsidy)	1. Partial prefabricated framed structure with precast RCC columns and beams 2. Precast Battons and hollow blocks with 5 cm-thick cast-a situ 1:2:4 cement concrete and nominal reinforcement on

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
			top for roofs and floors 3. Prestressed concrete frames for doors and windows
4.	Construction of a 16 bed Hostel at Roorkee, CBRI Roorkee (Project No. 4)	69,100 51,825	1. Polythene Damp proof course 2. Brick on edge cavity walls for superstructure 3. Stabilised soil cement base for C.C. floor 4. Roof, cellular units over precast joists 5. RCC chowkhats 6. Particle board for shutters 7. Single stack system of plumbing 8. Light weight aggregate concrete for partition
	Construction of 32 staff quarters for Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi, Hindustan Prefab, Ltd. formerely Hindustan Housing Factory, Jungpura, New Delhi (Project No. 5)	5,41,800 4,00,350	1. Rocket connections of precast columns with foundation (Russian Method) 2. Replacement of 15% cement with flyash for precast RCC components

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost	New techniques/materials adopted
		cost to be borne by N.B.O.	
1	2	3	4
			3. Prestressed cement concrete beams 4. Roofing and flooring with 10 cm. thick and 1.6 m wide prestressed concrete hollow core slabs resting directly on prestressed concrete beams 5. Precast RCC single flight staircase monolithically cast landing 6. Lintels, chajias, designed on the basis of B.M. = WL/50 7. RCC frames for doors and windows
6.	Construction of 8 type II double storeyed qrs. at N.H. VII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi/CPWD, New Delhi (Project No. 6)	67,600 50,850	1. Use of flyash as replacement of cement to the extent of 20% in concrete as well as mortar
7.	Construction of 96 Type III quarters in four storeyed blocks in neighbourhood VIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi/Central P.W.D., New Delhi (Project No. 7)	10,16,238 Nil	1. 23 cm. load bearing walls using high compressive strength bricks in ground floor and ordinary second class bricks in other floors with mortars of requisite strength
8.	Construction of a building for educational and recreational facilities for students in Bengal	1,23,000 92,850	1. Precast RCC columns with brackets erected and fixed in recesses of RCC

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost	New techniques/materials adopted
		cost to be borne by N.B.O.	
1	2	3	4
	Engineering College, Howrah, College of Engineering, Howrah, West Bengal (Project No. 6)		footings laid in situ 2. Precast and prestressed beams resting on brackets of the columns 3. First floor slab consisting of composite precast RCC battens and hollow cinder blocks 4. Precast and prestressed folder plate roof 5. Walls of special hollow cinder blocks 6. Hollow beams supporting roof to function as rain water gutter
9.	Construction of 2RA and 2 RB type quarters at Keonjhar in Orissa/PWD (B & R). Orissa (Project No. 9)	39,300 29,300	1. Under reamed piles
10.	Construction of one block of type III quarters in four storeyed RCC framed construction/CPWD, Madras (Project No. 10)	1,60,000 Nil	1. Use of hyporbolic paraboloid footings
11.	Construction of 10 blocks (each block having four quarters, double storeyed quarters) in Gandhinagar Township, Gujarat, Gujarat Capital Project, Ahmedabad 1 (Project No. 11)	5,65,100 17,132	1. Cavity walls 2. Hollow precast RCC cored slabs for roofs and floors

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
12.	Construction of store for Structural Engineering Research Regional Centre, Madras, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee (Project No. 12)	76,000 57,000	Prestressed precast hyperboloid shell in roof using M-420 concrete and steel wires
13.	Construction of one four storeyed block of 16 Type III quarters at Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi/Military Engineering Services, Army Hqrs., New Delhi (Project No. 13)	3,89,500 2,57,875	1. Four storeyed construction with 23 cm load bearing walls 2. Precast channel units for floors and roof 3. Replacement of 20% cement by flyash 4. Use of RCC frames for doors and windows 5. Cellular concrete blocks and roof slab
14.	Provision of plastic stays in Curzon Road Hostel, CPWD, New Delhi	3,391 2,393	Plastic Stays
15.	Construction of five storeyed block of 50 residential units for Maniktala work-cum-living centre by CMPD, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (Project No. 16)	2,70,625 1,89,438	1. Single brick thig load bearing walls in all the five floors 2. Precast ribbed units for floors and roofs
16.	Construction of one single storeyed building at Kashmir House, New Delhi, MES, Army Hqrs., (Project No. 17)	16,119 12,090	1. Roof with cellular units 2. Use of flyash to replace 20% cement 3. Plastic stays and handles for doors

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost	New techniques/materials adopted
		cost to be borne by N.B.O.	
1	2	3	4
			and windows 4. Cement lime mortar using hydrated lime 5. Magnesium Oxychloride floor
17.	Construction of one single storeyed building at S.M.E. Depodi, Pune, College of Military Engineering, Ministry of Defence; Pune (Project No. 18)	81,400 45,000	1. Use of channel units 2. Use of acred units 3. D.P.C. in cement mortar 1:4 with air entraining agent
18.	Construction of 16 type III quarters at Simla, Himachal Pradesh PWD, Simla (Project No. 19)	3,11,300 2,33,500	1. Use of Deformed bars 2. Cellular units supported on partially precast RCC joists
19.	Construction of an office building for ISI at Madras Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi (Project No. 20)	4,51,500 3,38,625	1. Under-reamed piles for foundation 2. Precast cored units for roof/floors 3. Precast solid slabs for floor/roof 4. Waffle units for roof/floor
20.	16 units in four-storeyed blocks at the Gandhi Vatika, Roorkee, Municipal Board, Roorkee (Project No. 21)	1,20,700 90,525	1. Under-reamed piles 2. Single stack plumbing 3. RCC frames for doors and windows 4. RCC planks resting on partially precast RCC joists for roofs/floors 5. Improved method of plastering and brick laying.

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N B O	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
21.	2-storeyed building at Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras/SERC Madras (Project No. 22)	2,50,151 1,87,613	1. Use of loan concrete in foundation and under floors replacing 20% of cement by flyash 2. Precast RCC channel units replacing 20% cement with flyash
22.	50 dwelling units for low income group in double storeyed blocks at Pankha Road, Delhi, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi (Project No. 23)	5,40,600 4,05,450	1. Use of modular bricks with cement flyash mortar 2. Precast cored units for roof 3. Single stack system of plumbing 4. Improved method of brick laying and plastering 5. PVC pipes for internal water supply 6. Use of flyash in foundation concrete flooring plastering and other RCC items
23.	Construction of 32 type I Quarters at Hindustan Housing Factory Staff Colony, Hindustan Housing Factory, New Delhi, Now Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (Project No. 24)	6,35,590 4,76,592	1. Lead bearing concrete panel 2. Lime & surkhi mortar for internal & external walls 3. Solid/hollow core slabs 4. Use of modified horizontal & vertical joints between concrete wall panels 5. Steel frames for doors and windows

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
24.	Construction of 144 middle income group flats using large panel method of prefabrication at Madras, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Madras (Project No. 25)	30,33,400 5,30,000	1. External large panels for walls consisting of PCC and burnt clay hollow blocks 2. Internal large panels for walls consisting of two leaves of RCC and in filled brick work 3. Large panel precast roof slabs consisting of precast waffle shells 4. Precast staircase 5. Flyash as partial replacement of cement
25.	Construction of a 5 storeyed block of 20 residential units in DIZ area, New Delhi, CPWD, New Delhi (Project No. 26)	2,63,100 Nil	1. 23 cm load bearing walls in all the five floors
26.	Construction of a building for the structural workshop and Laboratory at School of Architecture Ahmedabad, School of Architecture, Ahmedabad (Project No. 28)	1,92,732 1,11,415	1. Waffle shell roofing 2. Brick cavity walls 3. Magnesium oxyehloride door frames 4. Magnesium oxychloride flooring 5. Mango wood shutters 6. PVC pipes for plumbing
27.	Construction of 200 low cost houses at Neyveli, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Project No. 27)	25,95,249 2,00,935	1. Flyash bricks for masonry 2. Precast RC channel unit roof

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
			3. Flyash as partial replacement of cement 4. Precast lintels & sunshades 5. Precast RC frames for doors, windows
28.	Construction of 50 LIG and 48 EWS houses in Sec. 23, Faridabad, Haryana Housing Board, Chandigarh (Project No. 29)	7,64,800 3,58,426	1. Precast RC Channel units for roofs 2. Flyash as partial replacement of cement 3. Precast RC door/window frames
29.	Construction of 20 residential units for workers at Kamptee Colliery, Western Coal Fields Ltd., Nagpur (Project No. 30)	1,90,426 76,735	1. Under reamed pile foundation 2. Precast RC Channel units for roofing
30.	(i) Construction of 44 LIG houses at Ludhiana/ Punjab housing Development Board, Chandigarh (Project No. 31)	3,48,260 2,58,600	1. Lime concrete 1:2:5 in foundation with brick ballast aggregate 2. 25 mm thick DPC work 3. 19 Cm thick brick work 4. Solid planks and joists for roofing 5. Lime concrete tarracing 6. Secondary species of timber for doors/windows 7. 13 mm thick cement lime plaster

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
	(ii) 24 EWS houses at Ludhiana/Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh (Project No. 31)	1,14,470 86,450	1. Lime concrete 1:2:8 in foundation with brick ballast aggregate 2. 25 mm thick D.P.C. 3. 19 cm thick brick work 4. Solid planks and joists for roofing 5. Lime concrete terracing 6. Secondary species of timber for doors/windows 7. 13 mm thick cement lime plaster
31.	Construction of 20 Residential units for the workers at Kamptee Colliery adopting 'L' panel roof, Western Coal Fields Ltd., Nagpur. (Project No. 32)	1,85,020 52,175	1. Under reamed piles 2. Precast 'L' panel units for roofing 3. Concrete block cavity wall
32.	Construction of 80 houses at Aish Bagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, PWD, Lucknow (Project No. 34)	39,56,877 5,50,344	1. Single thickness brick work in 4-storeyed building 2. Precast RCC plank roofing 3. 2.5 cm floor finish
33.	Construction of 48 houses at Parwanoo, Himachal Pradesh Housing Board, Shimla (Project No. 36)	7,06,440 5,15,136	1. Modular bricks 2. Single brick load bearing, walls for 4-storeyed building 3. RC channel units

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
			4. L-Panel roofing 5. Single stack plumbing 6. P.V.C. pipes
34.	Construction of experimental buildings at Kondajji in Karnataka State, Bharat Scouts & Guides, Karnataka State (Project No. 37)	2,41,183 1,21,783	1. PC hollow concrete bricks, with quartz pobble concrete 2. Precast partitions with blast furnase slag aggregate 3. Local secondary species of timber for doors and windows 4. P.C. Cored slab roof 5. P.C. Cellular unit roof
35.	Construction of 40 staff qrs. at Neyveli Lignite Corporation using L-Panel roofing, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli (Project No. 38)	5,38,000 3,80,340	1. Precast L-panel roofing 2. Flyash block masonry 3. Flyash as partial replacement of cement in mortar & concrete
36.	Construction of 40 EWS and 40 LIG houses at Untyodayanagar, Bhopal, Bhopal Development Authority, Bhopal (Project No. 39)	EWS 6,57,380 3,44,950 LIG 4,14,060 2,05,710	1. Under reamed pile foundation 2. Precast stone block masonry 3. Precast roofing with earthern khullers 4. Reduced floor thickness

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
37.	Evaluation of seismic design and performance of 4-5 storeyed brick and load bearing buildings, Deptt. of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee (Project No. 40)	85,000 85,000	Assessment of performance of 4-5 storeyed multi-storeyed brick load bearing type of buildings from seismic consideration
38.	Development of Microporitis from flyash, Tamil Nadu Housing Board, Guindy Engineering College Madras (Project No. 44)	Ist Phase 11,000 11,000	1. Development of a new light-weight material making use of lime, flyash and sand
39.	Construction of 40 qrs adopting precast RC inverted ribbed slabs at Neyveli, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli (Project No. 41)	20,40,378 6,12,113	1. Adoption of new mixes with cement with cement concrete & mortar incorporation flyash 2. Precast Rc inverted ribbed unit roofing 3. 10 cm laterite, flyash flooring 4. Press steel/MS angle frame and shutters for doors & windows 5. HDPE pioes and PVC water taps
40.	Construction of 83 tenements for slum dwellers at Indore, Madhya Pradesh Slum Clearance Board, Bhopal (Project No. 42)	4,25,873 3,39,387	1. 25 mm O.P.C. 2. Precast RCC planks and joist roofing 3. Frameless door with coaltar drum sheet shutters

Sl. No	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost / cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
			4. 10 cm thick Z-shape brick masonry for walls 5. Use of local materials like lime etc. 6. WC seat as per NERA design
41.	Construction of 48 Type II qrt. at IIT New Delhi Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi (Project No. 43)	23,76,360 8,73,400	1. Single brick thick load bearing walls in all 4 storeys 2. Precast Rc plank and joist system of roofing 3. Use of secondary species of timber 4. 25 mm flooring 5. 1:2:9 CLM Plaster 6. Single stack system of plumbing
42.	Construction of 80 single room double storeyed Quarters at Sira and 40 double room, 2-storeyed quarters at Gurdaspur/Punjab Khand Udyog, Chandigarh (Project No.	31,66,320 8,95,940	1. 19 cm thick masonry walls for super structure in CLM mortar 1:2:9 2. Precast thin lintels 3. Precast RC planks and joist system for roofing 4. 12.5 mm plastering with 1:2:9 composite mortar

Sl. No.	Name of work/Sponsoring Authority	Estimated cost cost to be borne by N.B.O.	New techniques/materials adopted
1	2	3	4
43.	Construction of Examination Hall in the existing building at University of Roorkee, Roorkee (Project No.)	5,35,552 4,65,000	1. Cavity wall for super structure masonry 2. RC ribbed slab roofing 3. Steel frames for doors with particle board shutters and Z-section of steel for windows 4. Energy conservation measures like evaporative cooling system roof with special design of windows etc. 5. Solar energy utilisation by incorporating architectural features

House Sites for SC/ST in Himachal Pradesh

4862. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural landless families in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste/ Schedule Tribe landless families as also those belonging to other castes but living below the poverty line which have been provided with free house sites up to the end of March, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Government Accommodation to employees in Delhi

4863. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Government employees pending for allotment of Government quarters in Delhi;

(b) the number of quarters allotted to Government employees during the year 1988; and

(c) the measure being adopted to construct more quarters for meeting the increasing demand of Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 37779.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) At present 574 quarters are under construction in Delhi in General Pool and further 588 quarters have been sanctioned. Another 1300 quarters are also in the conceptual stage with C.P.W.D.

Opening of new nursing institutes in Kerala

4864. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are running any Nursing Training Schools/Institutes in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether government propose to start any new nursing schools/institutes in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not running any Nursing Training Schools/Institutes in Kerala. However, the State Government of Kerala is running Nursing Training Schools as under:-

- Central Nursing and Midwifery Schools	-	50
- A.N.M. Schools	-	18
- B.Sc. Nursing Colleges	-	3

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Anti-Leprosy Vaccine

4865. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD·

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-leprosy vaccine developed by the Cancer Research Centre Bombay has been put to test in Sholapur district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the results of the test; and

(c) by when this anti-leprosy vaccine is likely to be put to actual use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. ICRC candidate Leprosy vaccine is being tried to assess the immuno-prophylactic/immuno-therepeutic efficacy on human beings in Sholapur district of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Results of trial area awaited. The question of its actual use would be decided only after the field trial results are available.

Setting up of Public Health Schools

4866. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Public Heath Schools in different states;

(b) if so, the number of such Public Health ,Schools proposed to be set up by Government in 1989-90; and

(c) the funds earmarked in 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment and maintenance of such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey on Water Quality of Hooghly River

4867. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representative of Britain's Thames Water authority conducted a field survey of the water quality in the Hooghly river at Calcutta during March, 1989 alongwith the personnel of the Central Environment and Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken in the light of his observations to improve the quality of water in the Hooghly at Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A Water Quality Survey of Hooghly river at Calcutta was carried out by a team of scientists from the Thames Water Authority, U.K., Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi and the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Calcutta, in the month of March, 1989. As part of the Ganga Action Plan, an automatic water quality monitoring station for continuous monitoring of the Hooghly river is proposed to be installed at Calcutta. The purpose of the survey was to identify the site of the location.

International Jute Council

4868. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government participated in the Eleventh Session of the International Jute Council held in Dhaka last month to discuss the renegotiation of the 5 year International Jute agreement due to expire this year;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held; and

(c) the follow-up action Union Government propose to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Council has adopted the re-negotiated International Jute Agreement for the period beyond 1991 with some modifications. The UNCTAD Conterence scheduled to be held in November, 1989 will take up this negotiated agreement for further consideration and adoption.

Unemployed Women

4869. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed women, State-wise, as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the number of matriculates, intermediates, graduates, engineers and doctors out of them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide better employment opportunities for them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). According to the Seventh Plan Document, the number of the unemployed women aged 5+ on the basis of usual status was 2.19 million in March 1985. Break-up of this number by States or educational level is not available.

(c) The programmes for employment of women during the Seventh Plan are outlined in Chapter 14, Volume-II of the Seventh Plan Document.

Proposal to reserve certain items for khadi

4870. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to reserve certain varieties of cloth for the Khadi sector as has been done in the case of handloom sector; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Institute of Medical Sciences for R&D work on ayurveda

4871. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open an Institute of Medical Sciences for conducting research work on the Ayurvedic medicines in District Bastar; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Government do not have any proposal to establish an Institute of Medical Sciences for conducting research work in Ayurveda in the district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh. However, a Tribal Health Care Research Unit at Jagdalpur, Bastar (MP) has recently been established on 11.1.89 by the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

[*English*]

ESI Hospital at Kanpur

4872. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ESI hospitals in Kanpur are not rendering proper medical assistance to the industrial workers due to non-cooperation of doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether promotional avenues of the staff have been blocked by the administration and recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee have been overlooked; if so, the facts thereof;

(d) the details of Departmental Promotional Committee panels which lapsed during the year 1988; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to render proper medical assistance to the industrial workers in Kanpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): The Government o Uttar Pradesh, who are responsible for provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the state have reported as under:-

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d). No. Sir. There are, however, some cases of General duty Officer who could not be promoted due to non availability of posts in the higher grade.

(e) The industrial workers are alreaay being provided proper medical care and treatment in ESI dispensaries/hospitals.

Increase in land Prices for Institutional Area

4873. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of land for institutional areas in Delhi have been increased from back date;

(b) if so, the particulars of the institutions who deposited money before the announcement of the increase in prices; and

(c) the reasons for not giving possession of the land to them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The

land rates for allotment of land to social, cultural, educational, charitable and religious institutions of non-profit making character other than recognised and aided educational institutions and local bodies managed hospitals and public utility services were revised on 4.10.88 with effect from 1.4.87.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Institutions who deposited money before announcement of the increase in prices.	Position regarding handing over possession
1	2	3
I.	L & DO	
1.	India Habitat Centre	L&DO has reported that posession has been handed over to all institutions. In the case of of Mata Sundri college a small area remains to to hand over yet as it is to be resumed from the Delhi Administration.
ii)	Akhil Bhartiya Vishonoi Maha Sabha.	
iii)	The Purbosree Mahila Smiti.	
iv)	National Association for the Blinds.	
v)	Mata Sundri College	
II.	DDA	
i)	Sir Sobha Singh Trust	DDA has reported that possession has not been handed over to any of these institutions as they been not deposited the cost as per revised demand.
ii)	Vidya Education society.	
iii)	Bharat Education Trust.	
iv)	Vidya Pati Sansthan	
v)	Vikaramshilla Education Society	
vi)	Tamana Society.	

S.No.	Institutions who deposited money before announcement of the increase in prices.	Position regarding handing over possession
1	2	3
vii)	Salwan Education Trust	
viii)	D.A.V. College Management Society.	
ix)	Columbia Foundation	
x)	Goodley Public School Society.	
xi)	Chuni Lal Jaipuria Education	
xii)	Moti Bagh Mutual Aid Education Society.	
xiii)	Sri Guru Singh Sabha.	
xiv)	Parivar Seva Sanstha	
xv)	MANGLAM'	

Effect of rebates offered by private textile units on handloom and khadi products.

4874. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rebates offered by the private sector textile units have affected the handloom and khadi products; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). the discounts offered by the private sector textile units are not financed by Government. The Government has a scheme to provide rebate assistance only to handloom Cooperatives and Corporations and the Khadi Organisations.

Schemes for tribal inhabitants of remote areas

4875. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the declining forest cover area is the main environmental problem being experienced in the country at present;

(b) if so, whether poverty is the core factor in environmental degradation, as the poor could not ignore the needs of the moment to ponder the long-term consequences of what they were going; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard and to educate the tribal inhabitants of the remote areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Degradation of forests is one of the main environmental problems being faced by the country at present.

(b) Increased biotic pressure is one of the main cause of degradation of forests.

(c) National Forest Policy, 1988 lays stress on association of tribal people in protection, regeneration and development of forests. This is aimed to be achieved by the followings:-

(i) Formation of tribal cooperatives, labour cooperatives etc.

(ii) Protection, regeneration and optimum collection of minor forest produce along with institutional arrangements for marketing the same.

(iii) Family oriented schemes for improving the status of the tribal beneficiaries.

(iv) Integrated area development programmes to reduce pressure on the existing forest areas.

Crash in the price of cotton seeds

4876. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the vegetable oils being used in the 'Vanaspati' industries;

(b) the percentage of cotton seed oil allowed in the manufacture of the vanaspati;

(c) whether Government are aware that the price of cotton seed plays an important role in the marketing of the unginned cotton;

(d) whether owning to import policy of edible-oil, cotton seed prices have fallen by

30 to 40 per cent; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to check the steep fall in cotton seed price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The edible oils which are currently permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati are as under:-

(i) Cottonseed oil

(ii) Solvent Extracted Groundnut oil

(iii) Mahua Oil

(iv) Maize (corn) oil

(v) Nigerseed Oil

(vi) Palm oil

(vii) Rapeseed oil

(viii) Ricebran oil

(ix) Soyabean oil

(x) Sunflower oil

(xi) Waatermelonseed oil

(xii) Palmolein

(xiii) Salseed oil not exceeding 10%

(xiv) Solvent Extracted Rapeseed/mustard oil

(xv) Safflower (kardi seed) oil

(xvi) Solvent Extracted Sesame oil

(xvii) Expeller Mustard/Rapeseed oil (Indigenous) (not exceeding 20%) (upto 30.4.1989)

(b) No limit has been prescribed for the use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati.

(c) and (d). Cotton seed prices have fallen in Abohar, Maharashtra, Guntur and A.P. as compared to the month of February, 1988 and this year. There seems to be a fall in prices of cottonseed (Abohar) in December 1988 compared to february, 1989, prices having fallen to the extent of 7.5%. There is no fall in the prices of cotton seed oil. However, the overall decline in the prices of oilseeds is due to better production during khari and the prospects of a bumper mustard crop.

(e) To encourage the indigenous production of oil seeds, various measures have been taken by the Govt. such as allowing the usage of solvent extracted/expeller groundnut and sesame oil in the manufacture of vanaspati, release of imported oil at the open window ratei .e. Rs. 19,000/- per MT without reimbursement of freight, sales tax etc., excise rebate of Rs, 4,000/- per MT for the usage of Solvent Extracted Cotton Seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati relaxation of the Storage Control Order limits for Oil seeds and an increase in the Credit Limits by RBI against Sensitive commodities under the Selective Credit Control scheme.

[*Translation*]

Drinking Water problem in Delhi Villages

4877. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase in population and proliferation of new urban colonies, drinking water is not available in the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to

set up water plants, one each in Hyderpur and Nangloi, so as to provide safe drinking water to the public; and

(c) if so, when these plants are likely to be cleared by the Ministry and the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have reported that with the increase in the population and poliferation of new urban colonies, the supply of water to rural areas is not affected. The new Urban Colonies and the rural areas are served from independent water mains and tube-wells.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has prepared projects for setting up a 100 mgd treatment plant at Haiderpur and a 40 mgd treatment plant at Nangloi. The matter has been taken up with the neighbouring State Governments for the supply of raw water for feeding these plants Clearance of the plants will depend upon assurance of supply of raw water from the neighbouring States.

[*English*]

Fertilizer Factory Near Sarson Wildlife Sanctuary

4878. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fertilizer factory has been set up near the Sarson Wild Life Sanctuary, Kota, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the protection of the Great Indian Bustered was ensured before according necessary clearance for setting up of the factory; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project proposal has been considered and stringent stipulations have been made for pollution contro. Nogaseous solid or liquid discharge of effluents would be permitted which could adversely affect the fauna. The State Government has taken up a number of steps to preserve and develop the Bustard population at Sarson. This area has already been notified as a /closed area' under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and land measuring 100 hectares approximately has been fenced and closed for grazing. The existing fencing on the northern and the western side is being strengthened. The project authorities have agreed to cooperate and financially support suitable State Government scheme for protection of Great Indian Bustards and other endangered fauna in thearea.

Off-Take of Rice

4879. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the off-take of rice the Public Distribution System in different States from January to December, 1988, and January to March, 1989, and the corresponding period in 1987;

(b) the carried-over stock position and estimates of rice likely to be available from paddy procurement this year;

(c) the present stock position and percentage of allotment to different States as compared to 1987;

(d) whether Government can fulfil the requirements of the Public Distribution System at 1986 and 1987 levels; and

(e) if not, whether imports would be resorted to meet the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The offtake of rice from Central Pool for Public distribution system by different States and Union Territories for the year 1988 was estimated at 84.37 lakh tonnes. The off-take of rice from the Central Pool by different States/ UTs. for the months January & February, 1989 and corresponding period for 1987 was 12.92 lakh tonnes and 11.78 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) The stock position of rice with public agencies on 1.10.1988 was estimated at 20.17 lakh tonnes. Stocks likely to be available from paddy procurement this year would be around 8 million tonnes.

(c) The stock position of rice with public agencies as on 1st March, 1989 was estimated at 48.19 lakh tonnes. The percentage of allotment of rice from Central Pool to different States/UTs. in 1988 as compared to 1987 works out to be 89.4%.

(d) and (e). The allocation of foodgrains for PDS from Central Pool is only supplemental in nature. The requirement for distribution of rice under PDS is assessed on month to month basis depending on demand received from States/UTs. the overall availability of stocks in Central Pool the past trend of offtake, relative needs of various States/ UTs. and market availability.

Government is trying to maximise the procurement within the country and also keeps the option open to import, if considered necessary.

Unemployment Persons

4880. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges in India in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988, State-wise;

(b) the number of job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges in India (State-wise) in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(c) the number and categories of jobs provided through the Employment Exchanges; and

(d) the number of educated unemployed among the registered job-seekers through exchanges in the categories of matriculates/higher secondary, graduates and post-graduates, persons qualified with technical degrees and diplomas, medical and para-medical personnel and Unskilled manual labour and others?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). Statements I, II and III, furnishing latest available information relating to job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, are given below.

STATEMENT-I

State/Union Territories	Number at End of Year							
	Employment Exchanges+				Live Register			(In Lakhs)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State								
1. Andhra Pradesh	30	33	33	33	23.29	24.62	27.22	26.76
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.05
3. Assam	47	47	50	52	6.03	8.12	8.44	9.04
4. Bihar	55	61	63	63	25.49	29.15	27.08	26.58
5. Goa	1	1	1	1	0.51	0.67	0.78	0.74
6. Gujarat	40	41	42	42	7.30	8.77	7.82	8.63
7. Haryana	85	87	87	87	4.79	4.93	5.80	5.77

State/Union Territories	Number at End of Year							
	Employment Exchanges+				Live Register			(In Lakhs)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Himachal Pradesh	15	15	15	15	3.14	3.47	3.50	3.68
9. Jammu & Kashmir	14	14	14	14	0.74	1.07	1.27	1.30
10. Karnataka	37	37	37	37	9.27	10.85	10.13	10.58
11. Kerala	37	37	40	40	25.73	27.05	29.90	29.01
12. Madhya Pradesh	63	63	63	63	14.29	17.72	17.40	17.88
13. Maharashtra	43	43	43	43	24.24	28.77	26.15	26.64
14. Manipur	7	9	9	9	2.19	2.59	2.87	2.45
15. Meghalaya	5	7	7	7	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.21
16. Mizoram	3	3	3	3	0.24	0.31	0.37	0.38

State/Union Territories	Number at End of Year							
	Employment Exchanges+				Live Register			(In Lakhs)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Nagaland	4	4	7	7	0.17	0.20	0.23	0.25
18. Orissa	22	24	24	24	7.20	8.57	7.92	7.45
19. Punjab	40	40	40	40	6.33	6.10	6.19	5.76
20. Rajasthan	31	31	31	31	6.78	8.40	8.31	8.51
21. Sikkim*								
22. Tamil Nadu	30	32	33	33	20.79	24.45	24.86	26.08
23. Tripura	4	4	4	4	1.00	1.07	1.17	1.36

State/Union Territories	Number at End of Year							
	Employment Exchanges+				Live Register			(In Lakhs)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Uttar Pradesh	93	93	93	93	25.64	32.51	29.63	29.74
25. West Bengal	68	69	69	69	39.60	42.53	45.65	41.89
UNION TERRITORIES								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	0.12	0.15	0.16	0.15
2. Chandigarh	2	2	2	2	1.12	1.33	1.37	1.43
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli @	1	1	1	1				0.02
4. Delhi	20	20	20	20	5.69	6.81	7.06	7.06
5. Daman & Diu**	—	—	—	—	2			

State/Union Territories	Number at End of Year							
	Employment Exchanges+				Live Register			(In Lakhs)
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
7. Pondicherry	1	1	1	1	0.76	0.84	0.92	1.03
Total :—	800	821	835	840	262.70	301.31	302.47	300.50

Note :— 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.
2. ** Data are not maintained.
3. @Data are maintained only from 1988
4. +Includes University Employment Information Guidance Bureaux.

STATEMENT-II

	Category	*No. of Placements through Employment Exchanges during 1987. (in thousands)*
1.	Below Matric (including illiterates)	198.6
2.	Matriculates	72.9
3.	Higher Secondary	27.0
4.	Graduates	31.2
5.	Post-graduates	4.8
	Total:	334.4

Note : Figures may not add up to totaldue to rounding off.

STATEMENT-III

	Category	*No. of job-seekers at end of June, 1988 (in lakhs)*
1.	Matriculates/Higher-Secondary	138.68
2.	Graduates and Post-graduates	28.12
3.	Degree and Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technology	3.29
4.	Graduates (including post-graduates) in Medicine.	0.28
5.	Para-medical Personnel	0.86*
6.	Unskilled Manual Labour	51.06**

*As at the end of decemder, 1987.

**As at the end of Decemder, 1985.

Open Tender System In Garment Export

4881. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court has struck down the Open Tender System (OTS) introduced in the Garment Export and Entitlement Distribution Policy, 1989-90;

(b) whether the Union Government have realised Rs. 20 crores from bidders who offer the highest premium over and above the relevant floor price for exports fixed by the Textile Commissioner;

(c) whether Government propose to return this amount in view of the judgement of the High Court; and

(d) further action Union Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Legal opinion is being obtained on the implications of the Delhi High Court judgement and a view will be taken after consulting appropriate legal authorities.

Emigration Rules

4882. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who went to Gulf countries for seeking jobs after the enforcement of the amended emigration rules;

(b) the comparison between the number of persons who went abroad before and after the enforcement of the amended rules; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties faced by the jobseekers under the amended emigration rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Rule 15(2) of the Emigration Rules which lists the matters to be included in the employment contract under Section 22(3) of the Emigration Act, 1983 was amended on 24.2.87. The provision came into force w.e.f. 24.2.87. The following figures indicate the number of workers in whose respect emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad was given by various Protectors of Emigrants from 1984 to 1988:

1984	2.07	lakhs
1985	1.63	lakhs
1986	1.14	lakhs
1987	1.25	lakhs
1988	1.70	lakhs

There has been down-ward trend in the number of workers going abroad because of economic recession upto 1986. However, during 1987 there has been some improvement. There has been a further increase in 1988 as compared to 1987.

Prices of Real Estate and Rent of Houses in Delhi

4883. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of real estate as well as rent of private houses are increasing abnormally in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to remedy the situation and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During recent

years the prices of real estate as well as rents of private houses in Delhi have witnessed a substantial increase.

(b) i) Increase in the market price of real estate and rent of private houses are not peculiar to Delhi. They have been witnessed in all the major cities in the country;

ii) large increase in population of the City due to migration in addition to natural increase;

iii) development of land and construction of housing stock not keeping pace with the growing needs of the city;

iv) increase in the prices of various in-puts of house building particularly the building material.

(c) i) Efforts are being made to develop more land and provide higher level of housing stock through the Delhi Development Authority.

ii) Allotment of land to coop group housing societies.

iii) Development of towns in the neighbourhood of Delhi in the National Capital Region to release pressure on the growth of population in Delhi due to migration.

iv) Promotion of individual housing activity by provision of bank loans at soft terms and tax incentives.

v) Delhi Rent Control Act has been amended to provide, among other things incentives for the construction of rental accommodation by private individuals.

Persons Suffering from Iodine Deficiency

4884. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the World Health Organisation, nearly one billion persons in the world are suffering from several diseases due to the deficiency of iodine;

(b) whether Union Government have since assessed the number of persons suffering from iodine deficiency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the basis of sample surveys conducted in the country it is estimated that nearly 43 million people are suffering from various grades of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Intake of iodised salt is the simple and cheapest remedy for the control of Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders. The Government of India has launched a scheme of universal iodisation of edible salt in a phased manner to be completed by 1992. The State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Chandigarh, U.P., Bihar, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur which have banned the sale of non-iodised salt within their entire State/Union Territory, are being supplied with only iodised salt for edible purposes. The State Governments of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who have banned the sale of non-iodised salt in some of their districts are also being supplied with iodised salt. In additions other areas not notified are also receiving iodised salt in the country. Against the target of 22.00 lakh tonnes during 1988-89, a quantity of 17.10 lakh tonnes has been produced during the period April, 1988 to January, 1989.

Proposal to Introduce Environmental Cells

4885. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introduction of Environmental Cells in every Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests presently conducts on the spot survey from all the angles before giving clearance to any project; and

(c) whether the survey is made independently or jointly with other Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Need for incorporating environmental concerns in the development projects right at the inception stage demands that technical expertise and competence to handle environmental issues be created in each of the development Ministries and agencies. Creation of an environmental cell is therefore recommended as a condition while according environmental clearance to major and complex projects.

(b) and (c). Spot surveys are carried out only in selected cases where complex environmental issues are involved. Teams constituted for such purpose are multi diciplinary in nature and consist of experts from within and outside the Ministry of Environment & Forests. In majority of cases, decisions are based on the information furnished by the project authorities.

Asstt. Directors in All India Handicrafts Board

4886. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Directors working in different offices of the All India Handicrafts Board including those on deputation;

(b) the policy of Government regarding deputationists in respect of their stay after the expiry of the deputation period;

(c) whether the Assistant Directors are rotated after three years of their posting at one place in view of the seat being sensitive and involving public dealing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are 87 Assistant Directors working in the different field offices of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), (formerly known as the All India Handicrafts Board), including those on deputation.

(b) The deputation period for an incumbent is normally for 3 years. It can be extended for another year with the approval of Secretary (Textiles) and for the 5th year with

the approval of the Minister (Textiles).

(c) and (d). The Assistant Directors are generally transferred from one Station to another after 3 years. However, in exceptional cases they may be retained in a particular Station beyond 3 years, in public interest.

Incentives for Family Planning Operation

4887. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given to a Central Government employee if he/she undergoes family planning operation;

(b) the incentives given to ordinary citizens who undergo family planning operations;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the incentive amount to make the Family Planning Programme more successful and to control the population growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Central Government employees who accept terminal methods of Family Planning after three or less number of children are entitled to one incentive increment and 1/2% rebate in interest rate on House Building Advance taken by them

(b) Government of India does not give any incentives to members of general public for adopting Family Planning However, a sum of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 9/- is paid to all acceptors of sterilisation and IUD respectively on account of loss off wages. Some States/UTs give monetary incentives and lottery tickets to acceptors of sterilisation; some states give bonds/certificates to couples undergoing sterilisations after two or more female children; and in some States Green Cards are also given to acceptors of sterilisation with two or less than two number of children entitling them to certain benefits, priorities and concessions as may be decided upon by the State Government concerned.

(c) to (e). There is no proposal to enhance the incentive amount, as such a proposal involves huge outlays for which funds are not available under the Family Welfare Programme.

Opening of Post-Graduate Courses in Ayurvedic College in Vijayawada

4888. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed for starting Post-Graduate Courses in Rasa Sastra and Dravya, Guna and Bhaishyya Kalpana in Dr. N.R.S. Government Ayurvedic College;

(b) if so, whether sanction has been accorded for the same;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which sanction is expected to be accorded to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Request for introduction of Post Graduate course in Dravyaguna Rasa-tantra and Bhaishajyakalpana in the Government Ayurved College, Vijayawada was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in

July 1984.

(b) to (d). It is not possible to accept the proposal due to resource constraint.

Non-Functioning of Scanning Machine at Nimhans

4889. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the scanning machine of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore is out of order;

(b) if so, since how long and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to get the above equipment repaired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, the scanner has not been functioning since 4th August for want of MIC Cord which was to be imported. The Card has since been received and the scanner has been put into working condition by the Indian agent of the Suppliers.

Import of Plasma Drier for Nimhans Bangalore

4890. SHRI V S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore is having plasma drier to preserve the blood for ten years; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to import the same for use in the above institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No.

(b) No. The Government does not propose to import the some in the near future.

Subsidised Food Articles for Tribals in Kerala

4891. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government subsidises the foodgrains supplied to the tribals; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on such subsidy in kerala during the last four years; year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Under a scheme introduced by the Government of India w.e.f. December, 1985, wheat and rice are issued for distribution at specially subsidised' prices to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States. The scheme covers both tribals and non tribals living in the areas.

(b) The total amounts of subsidy borne by the Government of India on issues of foodgrains under the scheme during the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 in Kerala are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	*Total amount of subsidy*
1985-86	2.17
1986-87	9.70
1987-88	9.47
1988-89 (upto January, 1989)	6.37

Indian Workers Abroad

4892. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian workers abroad, country-wise, according to the records of the Protector of Emigrants;

(b) the number of workers cleared by the protector of Emigrants during 1987-88 and during the period April-December 1988 with country-wise break up; and

(c) the break-up of the workers in (b) above by work categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The information regarding the exact number of Indian workers abroad is not available. Approximately, about one million Indian workers are working in Middle East. Statement-I showing the number of workers cleared by the Protectors of Emigrants during 1987, 1988 and from April-December, 1988 with country-wise break up is given below.

(c) The break-up of workers by work categories during 1987, 1988 and from April, 1988-December, 1988 is given statement-II, III and IV below.

STATEMENT-I

Country wise break up of the number of workers cleared by the Protectors of Emigrants during the year 1987 and 1988

1987

Country	*No. of workers*
Bahrain	6,578
Iraq	2,330
Kuwait	7,354
Libya	2,272
Oman	16,362
Qatar	4,751
Saudi Arabia	57,234
U.A.E.	24,931
Others	3,544
Total:	1,25,356

1988

Country	*For the year 1988*	*April, 88 to Dec. 88*
Bahrain	8,219	5,700
Iraq	4,284	3,067

Country	*For the year 1988*	*April, 88 to Dec. 88*
Kuwait	9,653	5,928
Libya	593	449
Oman	18,696	12,927
Qatar	4,654	1,896
Saudi Arabia	85,289	65,015
U.A.E.	34,029	25,319
Others	4,471	3,025
Total:	1,69,888	1,23,326

STATEMENT—II

Category wise and country wise Emigration Clearances given from 1.1.87 to 31.12.87

S. No.	Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Carpenter	310	101	403	226	744	274	2631	1528	144	**6361**
2.	Cook	271	55	319	26	908	71	702	432	135	**2919**
3.	Driver	106	118	376	106	608	106	3430	730	24	**5604**
4.	Electrician	124	54	312	122	449	116	1075	532	173	**2957**
5.	Engineer	8	19	33	10	36	5	61	44	16	**232**
6.	Fixer/Fabricator	121	102	516	95	532	608	1818	1031	302	**5125**
7.	Foreman	14	24	43	16	129	18	368	138	32	**782**
8.	Paramedical Staff	26	42	35	5	266	3	290	817	139	**1623**
9.	Labourer/Helper	2896	903	2485	785	1959	1825	30873	10280	788	**52794**
10.	Mason	338	122	550	200	1303	304	2801	1433	89	**7140**
11.	Mechanic/AC also	140	76	182	95	519	70	1372	585	74	**3113**
12.	Office Staff	228	21	124	23	1881	88	950	1298	62	**4675**
13.	Operator	41	147	139	163	208	88	862	323	172	**2143**

S. No.	Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Painter	103	53	99	22	539	29	1100	397	121	2463
15.	Plumber	94	29	75	37	227	46	1177	245	26	1956
16.	Tailor	392	7	63	7	1262	59	1328	1084	10	4212
17.	Technician	38	66	272	59	166	41	974	279	250	2145
18.	Welder	90	39	110	46	154	23	643	297	122	1524
19.	Supervisor	73	70	88	17	319	65	719	262	81	1694
20.	Surveyor	0	2	0	1	2	0	49	10	5	69
21.	Salesman	21	0	78	0	345	7	59	242	5	757
22.	Housemain/Houseboy	60	0	51	0	189	7	6	388	45	746
23.	Others	1084	280	1001	211	3617	898	3946	2556	729	14322
	Total	6578	2330	7354	2272	16362	4751	57234	24931	3544	125356

STATEMENT—III

Category wise and country wise Emigration Clearances given from 1.1.1988 to 31.12.1988

Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	PDRY/ YAR	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Carpenter	369	387	368	56	1175	196	2580	2257	7	203	7625
Cook	326	62	287	6	1149	71	1167	305	2	175	3550
Driver	216	94	803	17	547	116	3774	921	0	84	6562
Electrician	145	87	292	14	484	154	1525	697	2	84	3494
Engineers	27	21	26	5	67	12	122	43	0	21	354
Fixer/Fabricator	138	388	493	29	008	614	1227	1212	21	175	4904
Foreman	17	52	98	2	158	61	342	168	8	26	927
Paramedical Staff	35	55	72	0	199	22	489	254	183	40	1348
Labourer/Helper	3670	1468	4207	286	2701	1664	57325	18617	41	1301	91196
Mason	406	319	594	51	1861	232	2759	2120	13	95	8550
Mechanic/AC also	148	99	339	12	597	98	1399	36	13	122	3562
Office Staff	247	31	182	6	1519	80	808	915	24	74	3916

Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	PDRY/ YAR	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Operator	34	79	46	12	218	14	679	98	6	123	1309
Painter	126	65	101	4	535	62	965	374	7	34	2273
Plumber	81	59	103	5	260	53	1144	254	0	14	1971
Tailor	648	1	65	0	1243	39	1812	1265	1	43	5115
Technician	125	318	394	37	343	104	1656	320	30	202	3539
Welder	90	102	125	8	281	70	449	253	3	116	1497
Supervisor	18	42	76	6	108	37	539	78	5	112	1021
Surveyor	14	10	47	0	869	59	161	60	15	26	461
Salesman	70	3	29	0	652	21	529	237	1	39	1580
Housemaid/Houseboy	84	0	29	0	340	11	22	335	2	68	891
Others	1158	543	879	37	3572	864	3806	2515	123	787	14284
Total	8219	4284	9653	593	18696	4654	85289	3489	507	3964	169888

STATEMENT IV

Category wise and Countrywise Emigration Clearances given from April'88 to Dec.'88

Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	PDRY/ YAR	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Carpenter	236	310	294	387	964	76	1540	1655	2	153	5295
Cook	180	44	57	6	839	22	815	149	2	117	2231
Driver	132	62	589	15	357	52	2709	549	0	65	4520
Electrician	105	64	190	4	339	19	1079	476	2	60	2348
Engineers	20	19	23	5	56	10	119	38	0	17	317
Fixer/Fabricator	97	298	296	20	449	121	750	984	5	111	3130
Foreman	12	38	67	2	105	18	227	124	0	17	610
Paramedical Staff	427	53	23	0	90	19	356	216	183	22	988
Labourer/Helper	2540	1072	3008	227	1666	1110	45806	14636	35	1004	71030
Mason	289	232	403	37	1297	113	1953	1523	10	72	6029
Mechanic/AC also	111	57	216	8	388	41	884	474	10	52	1041
Office Staff	183	29	127	5	1057	61	503	635	16	58	2594

Category	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Libya	Oman	Qatar	S. Arabia	U.A.E	PDRY/ YAR	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Operator	31	67	40	10	181	8	608	75	4	53	1077
Painter	89	44	48	3	337	20	611	248	1	31	1462
Plumber	39	25	52	3	155	3	755	102	0	7	1130
Tailor	516	0	33	0	912	14	3357	913	1	41	4283
Technician	84	203	131	34	204	37	1141	161	13	130	2199
Welder	49	52	32	6	161	36	244	126	3	50	759
Supervisor	10	22	32	4	53	2	423	45	2	44	637
Surveyor	6	2	3	0	4	0	140	11	0	6	172
Salesman	67	3	28	0	632	21	525	209	1	39	1524
Housemaid/Houseboy	64	0	24	0	290	11	20	268	2	53	732
Others	786	372	214	22	2381	82	2530	1702	29	502	8620
Total:	5700	3067	5928	449	12927	1896	65015	25319	321	2704	123326

Government Accommodation to Private Organisations/Institutions

4893. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the private organisations, institutions and societies, registered under the Societies Registration Act, or otherwise, which have been allotted Government accommodation in the Union Territory of Delhi and are in occupation thereof as on 1 January, 1989;

(b) the names and addresses of their chief executive and the dates of allotment;

(c) the purpose of allotment in each case; and

(d) the names of similar organisations which had also applied for Government accommodation but whose applications were rejected during 1986, 1987 and 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Cotton and Cotton Yarn

4894. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of export of raw cotton and cotton yarn during the cotton year 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the price of cotton yarn of standard count in the country on 1 January, 1986, 1 January, 1987, 1 January, 1988 and 1 January, 1989;

(c) the price of the janta cloth on those dates;

(d) the labour charges, included in the above price and the corresponding wages per man-hour of labour;

(e) the production of janta cloth by the handloom sector during the calendar years 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(f) the quantity purchased from the handloom weavers by various official and semi-official agencies at the above prescribed price during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The export of cotton during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 13.74 and 0.33 lakh bales respectively. The quantum of cotton yarn exported during 1986, 1987 and 1988 is as under:-

Year	*Quantity (Million Kgs)*
1986	16.50
1987	86.09
1988	43.50

(b) Weighted average prices of cone yarns in Bombay market for standard counts/24s to 34s/on 1-1-86, 1-1-87, 1-1-88 and 1-1-89 are given below:-

Dates	*Wt. Average prices (Rs./Kg)*
1-1-86	30.79
1.1.87	31.44
1-1-88	42.16
1-1-89	46.85

(c) and (d). A large variety of Janata cloth is being produced in States implementing the Janata Cloth Scheme. The consumer prices of these sorts and wages paid to the handloom weavers engaged in such production are not uniform in these States. It is not therefore possible to indicate prices of Janata cloth in the manner asked for. However, a handloom weaver engaged in the production of Janata cloth gets an average wage ranging from Rs. 14 to Rs. 32/- per day.

(e) The production of Janata cloth during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is as under:-

Year	*Production (Million sq. metres)*
1985-86	398.12
1986-87	482.10
1987-88	489.00

(f) Precise and authentic information in this regard are not available.

Transfer of Services of Resettlement Colonies from D.D.A. to M.C.D.

4895. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 28 April, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 8002 regarding transfer of services of resettlement colonies from the DDA to the MCD and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Delhi Administration to look into the expenditure required for removing the deficiencies in the existing services in 44 re-settlement colonies transferred from the Delhi Development Authority to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have since been implemented;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in the report, the total expenditure involved and its break up for each colony; and

(c) if not, the present position regarding implementation of the recommendations?

THE MEMBER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The committee did not submit any report or make any recommendations. Information regarding total expenditure involved and its colony-wise breakup is being collected.

Change in MIG/LIG Flats

4896. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extremely slow action by the DDA on the request of the allottees of MIG/LIG flats for change in their allotment;

(b) if so, the number of applications received for change of flats under these two categories, separately, during the past three years including the current financial year, and the number of cases sanctioned and pending, separately, for each year as on 31 March, 1989;

(c) whether any steps would be taken for the final disposal of these cases within one year of the receipt of the application; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA have intimated that all requests for change of allotment have to be examined on merits and this naturally takes time.

(b) to (d). DDA have intimated that as the number of applications for change of flat is very large, they have not recorded the number of applications and by when they will be able to dispose of these applications. DDA has been asked to take necessary steps to dispose of all the pending requests, as early as possible.

Protection to Endangered Species and Ecosystem

4897. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to protect the endangered species and the ecosystem;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether genetic resources and natural ecosystem are now fully protected; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken for protecting endangered species and ecosystems:

(i) Trade and commerce in endangered species of flora and fauna is regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

(ii) Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 strict penalties have been laid down for infringement.

(iii) 67 National Parks and 398 Wild Life Sanctuaries have been set up which help in protection of treatened species of plants and animals and their diverse habitats.

(iv) The Botanical Survey of India is cultivating several endangered plant species in their experimental gardens.

(v) Special projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project have been launched to save the endangered species.

(vi) A scheme for conservation of wetland ecosystem has been introduced. Under this scheme 16 wetland ecosystems have been selected for conservation and preparation of management action plan.

(vii) A scheme has been introduced for conservation of the mangrove ecosystem including coral reefs. 15 mangrove ecosystems have been identified for conservation and preparation of management action plan.

(viii) 14 potential sites have been identified for setting up of Biosphere Reserves which are meant to preserve genetic diversity in different representative ecosystems of the country. Out of these, seven Biosphere Reserves have been set up so far, viz., Nilgiri, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Manas, sunderbans and Gulf of Manner.

Protection of genetic resources and natural ecosystems is a continuing process.

Setting up of a National Institute for Standardisation of Control and Immunological

4898. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national institute for standardisation of control and immunologicals is being set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the institute will test all the Indian and imported vaccines and blood products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. The Government have approved a Scheme for setting up of a National Institute for Standardisation and Quality Control of immunobiologicals near Delhi.

(b) Yes. The Institute will test all Indian and Imported vaccines and blood products.

(c) The total outlay for the scheme as approved by the Government is Rs. 1955 lakhs. There is a budget allocation of Rs. 450 lakhs during 1989-90. The Institute when established will function as an autonomous institution. The institute is likely to be set up at NOIDA or near Gurgaon, as soon as the land for institute is allotted by the local administration concerned.

Payment of Salary to Employees of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha

4899. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha have not been paid their salary for the months of January and February, 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure disbursement of the salary on due dates;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to compensate the employees for non-payment of salary on due dates by payment of interest; and

(d) if so, the compensation proposed to be paid for the months of January and February, 1989 and other preceding months when the salary was paid late?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.The employees of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha have already been paid their salaries for the months of January and February, 1989.

(c) and (d). There is no provision in the rules and regulations of the Council for making such payments.

[*Translation*]

Preservation and Multiplication of Rare Herbs

4900. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for preservation of rare herbs found in the Himalayan region for medicinal purpose;

(b) if so, the steps being taken for their preservation and multiplication;

(c) whether Government propose to expend the Herbs Research Centre at Ranikhet, District Almora, Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to popularise the cultivation of herbs in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No large scale survey for preservation of rare herbs found in the Himalayan region for medicinal purpose has been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, organisations like Research Councils of Indian Medicine, Botanical survey of India etc. have undertaken survey of medicinal plants in the country including the Himalayan region.

Experimental cultivation of some of the rate medicinal plants has been undertaken by the Central Research Councils for Ayurveda and Siddha and Unani.

(c) and (d). There is no herbs research centre under this Ministry at Ranikhet.

However, there is an Amalgamated unit under Central Council for Research in Ayurveds and Siddha at Tarikhet near Ranikhet which, among others, has undertaken survey and experimental cultivation of Medicinal Plants in that region.

Wasteland in U.P.

4901. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of wasteland in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether District-wise data of the wasteland has been prepared; and

(c) if not, the manner in which afforestation scheme is proposed to be implemented on this land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) It is estimated that the area of wastelands in Uttar Pradesh is about 81 lakh hectares.

(b) and (c). Under the National Wastelands Identification Project, the extent and location of different categories of wastelands in 23 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been mapped on 1:50000 scale. These maps and the data collected under the aforesaid project have been made available to the concerned State level agencies for use in afforestation and other activities for wastelands development.

Environmental Clearance for Chalnichhina-Chharoj-Doram Road in U.P.

4902. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for according the necessary approval to build Chalnichhina-Chharoj-Doram motor road;

(b) if so, whether the proposal regarding the use of different types of land for this purpose has since been approved;

(c) whether the proposal in respect of this road was received prior to the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(d) whether the provisions of this Act, will also apply to the use of forest land for the construction of this road and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Wights used by Shopkeepers

4903. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weights used by the shopkeepers, fruit sellers, vegetable sellers etc. in Delhi are mostly old and worn, out;

(b) whether the consumers are being cheated due to short weighting in this manner; and

(c) if so, the effective steps proposed to be taken to prevent this mal-practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Only stamped weights can be used in trade and commerce. The stamping of weights is done only when it is within certain permissible error irrespective of old or new.

(c) Annual verification and stamping of weights is now being done in Delhi to ensure the correctness of weights and measures in use by traders. In addition surprise inspections are also made. During the year 1988, 19667 inspections were made by Delhi Administration and 4131 traders were prosecuted.

Observation of "No Smoking Day" by WHO

4904. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will be Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 31 May, 1989 is being observed by the World Health Organisation as "No Smoking Day" with "Tobacco and Women" as theme;

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to support the issue;

(c) whether Union Government are assisting the non-Government Organisations in educating the women in this regard; and

(d) whether mass media such as AIR and Television also propose to carry out anti-tobacco compaign through their programmes by way of slogans/messages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. The World Health Organisation is observing 31 May 1989 as 'No Smoking Day'. The theme is "Female Smoker—at added risk.

(b) and (c). The Government are encouraging Governmental and non-Governmental agencies in their efforts to pissuade people from smoking and use of other tobacco products.

(d) There is already a ban on advertisement of cigarettes in AIR and Doordarshan. In addition, with a view to creating public awareness on health hazards of smoking and use of other tobacco products, a country-wise comprehensive health education campaign has been/is being undertaken through mass media, cinema slides and pamphlets.

Unauthorised Constructions in DDA Flats

4905. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the several cases of unauthorised construc-

tions in the premises of the DDA flats and staff quarters in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether encroachments on the DDA land by unauthorise persons are increasing at an alarming rate; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been encroachment on DDA land, but the area encroached upon is not increasing, from year to year.

(c) DDA has reported that fresh encroachments which are detected by the field staff are demolished then and there. In addition, the following steps are also being taken to prevent unauthorised construction and removal of encroachments on public land in Delhi:-

1) Removal in fresh encroachment through mobile demolition squad.

2) Proceedings for prosecution under the relevant laws and eviction under the public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Delhi Development Authority removed 13069, 6473 and 6931 unauthorised constructions during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively. DDA has been able to reclaim about 168.50 acres of land.

Non-Deposit of EPF Amount

4906. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund Contributions lying undeposited with the various managements as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the details of managements that have been prosecuted so far under the provision of the Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for contravention thereof;

(c) whether Government have any information about the non-payment of Provident Fund dues to the workers of several closed industrial units due to mis-appropriation of the contribution by the managements of the closed units; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and the concerned Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to arrange early payments to the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The information as on 31st December, 1988 is not readily available. However, the amount of provident fund contribution lying un-deposited as on 30.9.1988 was as given below:-

Rupees in Crores

Exempted	—	117.04
Unexempted	—	85.13

(b) During the period 1.4.88 to 30.9.88, the EPF authorities are reported to have filed 3216 prosecution cases against defaulting managements (exempted as well as unexempted).

(c) Yes, Sir. There are complaints regarding non-payment of P.F. dues to the workers of closed industrial units.

(d) The EPF authorities are taking all possible legal and penal action to recover the outstanding dues from the defaulting employers. With a view to avoid hardship tc the concerned worker, the EPF authorities are also paying the unpaid part of employees' share of contribution, deducted from the wages of the workers from a Special Reserve Fund, deducted from the wages of the workers from a Special Reserve Fund, pending realisation of the amount from the employers. The employers share of contribution is paid to them, after it is actually realised from the employer.

List of Essential Drugs Compiled by Union Government

4907. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not compiled the list of essential drugs so far;

(b) whether Government have recommended certain drugs as non-essential which fall under the essential list of WHO; and

(c) if so, the names of those drugs and the basis on which Government have recommended for their inclusion in list of non-essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Government have not compiled any list of Essential Drugs at the national level. However, list of drugs commonly used at Primary Health Centres and sub-centres have been compiled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Refampicin

4908. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Refampicin is used for control of TB and leprosy;

(b) whether TB and leprosy eradication programmes come under the National Health Programme;

(c) whether this drug is manufactured from intermediate stage and the foreign exchange component spent in the production of this drug is higher than the finished bulk drug; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which Government have recommended for shifting the category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Representations were received by the Ministry to consider re-categorisation of Rifampicin from Category I to Category II as the proposed Fermentation technique for manufacture of Rifampicin is capital intensive and the low mark-up given for Category I drugs would not encourage production of the drug which is considered essential for running two programmes, namely Tuberculosis and Leprosy and thus leading to shortage in availability of the drug in the market. Considering the above facts, the Ministry of Health and F.W. recommended to the Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals) for recategorisation of Rifampicin from Category I to

Category II.

Drugs need to Control Diabetes

4909. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether diabetes is one of the causes which leads to blindness;

(b) whether blindness is included in the National Health programmes;

(c) if so, whether Government have identified drugs needed for control of diabetes under price control; and

(d) if so, the names of those drugs and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The drugs generally used for treatment of diabeties are Insulin injection, Glibenclamide, Telbutamide Chlorpropamide, Phenformin, Glibizide.

After review of the National Health Programme identified for the purpose of price control for Drug Price Control Order 1987, diabetes was not conversed in the final list. However, insulin and Glibenclamide are covered under the Drug Price Control Order 1987, under category II.

Irregularities in Saraswati Kunj Cooperative Group Housing Society

4910. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar of Cooperative Societies appointed an administrator for the Saraswati Kunj Co-operative Group Housing Society Limited, Delhi;

(b) whether the decision taken at the General Body Meeting held on 22 January, 1989 regarding preparation of a list of eligible members for allotment of flats has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to remove the irregularities and to hand over possession of the flats which are ready to avoid unnecessary heavy expenditure on rented accommodation by the members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A tentative list of eligible members at Patparganj site has been submitted by the Administrator of the Society to the Office of Registrar Cooperative Societies, Delhi which is being scrutinized for sending the names of members of DDA for draw of lots.

Assistance to Swan Mills, Bombay

4911. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swan Mills, Bombay has re-opened from the 12 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance and concessions given by Government to the mills;

(c) the reasons for the closure of these textile mills; and

(d) whether Government propose to assist the other closed textile mills in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Though the Swan Mills has reopened from 12.3.89 with about 50 workers, no manufacturing operation has started.

(b) The case of the mills company is presently before the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction which has declared the Company 'sick' under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 BIFR has since appointed the Industrial Development Bank of India as an operating agency to formulate a rehabilitation package for the revival of the company.

(c) The mill company closed down on 27.1.89 on account of financial difficulties.

(d) A decision regrding assisting closed textile units depends on their viability being established before the Nodal Agency/Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction. All the 4 such closed textile mills in Bombay, examined by the Nodal Agency, have been found to be non-viable.

Utilization of Funds Allocated for Health and Family Welfare Programmes

4912. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for health and family welfare programmes have not been fully utilised by several State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the impact of the non-utilisation of funds on the various health schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the States have not been able to utilise fully the funds for Health and Family Welfare Programme during some of the years during the 7th Plan period.

(b) and (c). The main reasons for under-Utilization of the allocated funds are.

(i) Under-utilization of earmarked outlays for Minimum Needs Programme.

(ii) Some of the States are not providing funds in their budgets to the extent of outlays earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme in the Annual State Plans.

(iii) In some States the infrastructure has not been created on the approved pattern.

(iv) Non-provision of full matching share by various States/UTs for the different centrally sponsored health schemes and non-submission of prescribed expenditure reports in time.

Single Window Clearance for Silk Exporters

4913. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has urged Government for implementation of single window clearance scheme for silk exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Sugarcane Arrears

4914. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of sugarcane dues to be paid to the farmers by the various sugar mills during the current year are mounting;

(b) if so, the details thereof, mill-wise, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the steps taken to liquidate the outstanding amount; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that mill owners pay interest on the arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir. The arrears outstanding on 28.2.1989 during 1988-89 crushing season, are 13.4% of total cane price payable, as against 14% during corresponding period last year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Ensuring payment of cane arrears by the sugar factories is the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government have advised the State Governments to ensure prompt payment of sugarcane arrears, and also to initiate steps for enforcing the provisions of sugarcane (control) order 1966 with regard to payment of interest on sugar cane arrears.

[*English*]

Sophisticated Equipment Lying Unutilised in Delhi Hospitals

4915. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sophisticated equipments procured/purchased by Union Government hospitals in Delhi are lying unutilized;

(b) if so, the list of such equipments together with cost purchased during 1987 and 1988 hospital-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-utilization of the equipments; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to put such equipments to use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No equipments purchased during 1987 and 1988 is lying unutilised in any Union Government Hospital in Delhi.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Housing Schemes Funded by HUDCO in Gujarat

4916. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the low-income group, middle-income group and other group hous-

ing schemes funded by HUDCO in Gujarat since January, 1985 and the amount involved;

(b) the number of schemes under the above categories in the pipeline and the amount involved therein; and

(c) the percentage share of the funds provided to Gujarat for the purpose as compared to all India figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) During the period from 1.1.1985 to 28.2.1989, Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has sanctioned 276 housing projects with a project cost of Rs. 281.12 crores and loan amount of Rs. 166.71 crores for various income categories in the State of Gujarat. These projects would enable construction of 1,48,453 dwelling units.

(b) 78 housing schemes involving HUDCO's loan amount of Rs. 41.00 crores are in the pipeline for the State of Gujarat.

(c) As on 28.2.1989 HUDCO has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 326.34 crores to the various housing agencies in the State of Gujarat. This works out to about 10% of the total loan sanctioned by HUDCO throughout the country.

Housing Programme in Rajasthan

4917. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has chalked out a mass housing Programme for the State on the lines of the National Policy;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have extended any assistance to the Rajasthan Government to boost the housing programme in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per information received from the State Government, the Government of Rajasthan has constituted a Working Group for preparing Housing Policy on the lines of National Housing Policy. The formulation and execution of a mass housing programme by the State Government will depend on the policy framework and availability of funds.

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject and all social housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments/U.T. Administrations according to their local requirements and plan priorities. Central financial assistance is provided to the State Government and U.T. Administrations in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to particular head of development.

However, under the Rural House Sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers during the year 1988-89 (upto 28.2.89), 30425 rural landless families in Rajasthan have been provided with house sites. 72235 families have been provided with construction assistance. Under the Indira Awas Yojana, 2982 free dwelling units have been provided to SC, ST and freed bonded labourers in rural areas in the State during 1988-89 (upto 28/2/89).

In addition to the above, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has sanctioned 23 schemes with a total loan amount of Rs. 19.88 crores during the financial year 1988-89, for the State of Rajasthan. 4 schemes with a loan amount of Rs. 3.83 crores have been cleared for sanction. Another 7 schemes are in the pipeline with

loan component of Rs. 7.09 crores.

Proposal to Relax Environmental Rules

4918. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to relax the environmental rules for the benefit of the industries which are situated inside the urban limit;

(b) whether an industry can be set inside the urban limit without the concurrence of the department of environment;

(c) if so, whether it will pollute the air and create health hazards for the public; and

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to reconsider the environmental problems created by the industrial units in the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Detailed guidelines have been issued for siting of industries. These guidelines also provide distance criteria, for polluting industries, from urban areas. For conversion of letter of intent to industrial licence, in case of twenty categories of polluting industries the following conditions are required to be fulfilled:-

i) The State Director of Industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from environmental angle by the competent State Authority.

ii) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution.

iii) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirement.

If the industries follow the prescribed standards for emissions and effluents they are not likely to cause environmental pollution and health hazards.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Evaluation Assessment Committee Research Activities

4919. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review/assessment/evaluation of the research activities and working of the Institute of Communicable Diseases, National Institute of Health and Education, National Institute of Tuberculosis, Bangalore National Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi and National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore,

(b) if so, when and the composition of the evaluation/assessment, Committee and their recommendations; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to institute an evaluation committee for each of the institutes to review the research activity and the relevance of research to the present day needs of the country?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No specific review has been made in respect of National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, National Institute of communicable Diseases, Delhi and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi. However, in respect of National Institute of Mental—Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, assessment/evaluation is done by its Governing Body periodically.

In so far as National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore is concerned, an Expert Group was constituted in 1978 have a comprehensive and qualitative review of the Institute. The constitution of the group as well as the recommendation of the Expert Group are given in statement I below.

For the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare. An Evaluation Committee was constituted in 1979 by the Governing Body of the Institute. The Constitution of the Committee and the recommendation of the said committee are given in statement II below.

There is no proposal at present to set up assessment/evaluation committee in respect of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, National Institute of Communicable Diseases and Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi.

STATEMENT-I

National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore

Constitution of the Expert Group

1.	Dr. Sharad Kumar, the then Director, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare	Chairman
2.	Adviser (Tuberculosis), Dt. GHS	Member
3.	Director, NTI, Bangalore	Member
4.	Deputy Secretary (IF) Ministry of Health	Member
5	Senior Analyst, Ministry of Health	Member
6	Deputy Director Admn.	Member

Recommendations of the Groups:

1. In future priorities in studies should be geared to fulfilling the broad research objectives of the Institute like development of a methodology for operational and epidemiological assessment of the programme and utilisation of trained personnel in the programme.

2. There should be proper balance between the time allotted to training and research by the staff at various levels.

3. Field of activity of National Tuberculosis Institute may be extended to selected centres in the North and/or East for undertaking operations research, specially in subjects like finding out applicability of cer-

tain control or treatment measures contemplated to be applied in the field after test as the activities of the Institute at present is confined to South only.

4. The Training and Demonstration Centres in the States should be properly geared up to impart training to respective District TB Personnel as a regular feature and the training activities being conducted at the National TB Institute be reduced in a phased manner.

5. The Institute should conduct several seminars every year for short duration so that planners, administrators and teachers can be oriented in the community concept of Tuberculosis Control.

6. Regular international course on Tuberculosis in English should be undertaken in collaboration with WHO.

7. To preserve the character of the Institute as a research centre and to fully utilise its research potential, training facilities at the M.D./Ph.D. levels in Epidemiology of Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis Control, Sociological and Behavioral Sciences, Social and Preventive medicine, etc. etc. should be developed.

In order to streamline the functioning of the Institute, the Group has proposed an intermediated cadre in all sections and to upgrade some of the lower grades.

STATEMENT-II

National Institute of Health & Family Welfare

Constitution of the Evaluation Committee

1.	Prof. V. Ramalingaswami, Ex-Director-General, ICMR, New Delhi.	Chairman
2.	Prof. H.D. Tandon, Ex-Director AIIMS, New Delhi.	Member
3.	Prof. P.B. Desai, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.	Member
4.	Dr. N. Bhaskara Rao, Director, Operations Research Groups.	Member
5.	Dr. M.D. Saigal, Ex-DDG (RHS), Dte. G.H.S., New Delhi.	Member
6.	Prof. Somnath Roy, Former Director of NIHFW, New Delhi.	Member
	Secretary	

Extract from the Report of the Evaluation Committee

4. Recommendations

Goal Orientation

4.1 The most challenging task facing the NIHFW is to establish productive links with national health policies and programmes, with demonstrable practical benefits. The Statement on National Health Policy has since been issued by the Government of India.

This should be studied by the faculty leading to Goal Orientation of the Institute and embarking on studies with long-range implications on a continuing basis.

Commitment to primary Health Care

4.2 The most important issue is how to transform the pre-existing health care system and medical education system into something with a deep commitment to the philosophy of Primary Health Care. The Primary Health Care concept is based upon equity, access and social justice. A massive attitudinal change has to be brought about all the way down the line. The NIHFW should ponder over how best its programmes and projects can assist in catalysing this change on a national scale.

Education and Training

4.3 The Institute has put up some proposals to fulfil its educational and training functions in the future such as, the institution of a Ph.D. programme in health sciences, Diploma Courses in hospital administration and health and population management, a foundation courses in management for senior officers, fresh courses in selected specialities such as communication skills and aids, planning and monitoring of health activities, epidemiological tools and techniques, teaching-learning methods, health economics, manpower planning, nutrition, environment, MCH, Health Education and reproductive health care. It also proposes to participate in standardisation of training methods and set norms of training requirements for all categories of health workers, revise curricula to relate training to programmes needs, develop curricula for new roles envisaged and prepare documents detailing future national health strategies. It also proposes to develop training modules, guidelines for manuals for teachers and workers, training programme packages, prototype audio-visual aids, etc. The Committee endorse these proposals in principle subject to the observation made earlier that excessive proliferation of degree and diploma courses and preoccupation with them should be avoided. The time of the faculty should be preserved to the extent needed to enable them to engage in in-depth studies or priority problems on a continuing basis.

Strong links with training

It is essential that the activities of the Central

infrastructure

Training Institutes and the Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centres which constitute today the training infrastructure should be coordinated, and supported by a central agency such as the NIHFW. The NIHFW's consultancy services will become meaningful only to the extent that it has strong links with the training infrastructure.

Management Information System

4.4 It is more appropriate to have Management Information System on Health and Family Planning at the NIHFW then in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The system needs constant updating and analysis which can be provided most effectively by the NIHFW.

Executive Summaries

4.5 In order to enhance the utilisation of research results, NIHFW should introduce a system of "Executive Summaries" from its studies for communication to all officers and affiliated units of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The executive summary should also give a digest of implications for policies and programmes. Indeed, the Institute should be doing this even for projects undertaken by outside agencies.

Adoption of regional Centres

4.6 The Institute should select problems of crucial significance and study them in the long-term and follow them through by incorporating the results into intervention programmes and delivery systems and evaluating them in the typical health care situation. Mention has already been made earlier of the need for the NIHFW taking responsibility of the Health and Family Welfare Training Centres. Rather then set up six regional centres on its own, the NIHFW could adopt one out of the existing centres in each region with more active involvement in the training and operational research activities in line with the long-term goals of the Institute. The Institute should prepare area-specific case studies and organise extramural training programmes on the basis of these case studies. The adopted centres could become the focal points for the development of curriculum packages and case studies.

Engagement in Intervention Programme

4.7 The Committee recommend strongly that the Institute take up and develop a field practice area on a permanent basis and engage increasingly in studies

designed around practical and feasible interventions. Development of successful interventions in studies should act as demonstration projects for wider regional/national replication.

Research Priorities

4.8 The Institute submitted a list of research areas and 48 research topics for the future. These are unexceptionable. The committee urge the Institute to apply priority criteria to its ongoing and future research studies. While implementing the research programmes in accordance with these priorities, there should be Some attention paid to studies with long-term implications. The Institute should focus on R&D activities dealing with improvement of methodologies, concepts, data collection procedures, sampling approaches, etc. while undertaking collaborative studies, the Institute should take care to see that it can exercise control over the quality of field work.

Regrouping and Consolidation

4.9 The Committee recognise the need for regrouping of existing departments for promoting inter-disciplinarity, but suggest that this exercise be deferred to the time that projectised Approach, recommended below, is implemented and made fully functional.

Projectised approach

The Committee recommend that all projects of NIHFW adopt a projectised approach to promote optimum utilisation of staff capabilities, avoid unnecessary duplication and promote transdisciplinary synthesis. There will be project leaders and the project team will cut across the present departments. Each activity whether it is research, training or consultancy will be assigned to a project leader who is responsible from the beginning to the end. In order to ensure that no faculty member is over-worked, is able to give adequate time and attention to his assigned tasks, a limit could be set as to the number of projects a person can lead. A faculty member could be a project leader or a project member for more than one project.

While suggesting these measures, the Committee are aware that there is a need for disciplinary growth and development as well. It is envisaged that each disciplinary department will have certain core functions and then certain collateral functions which act as bridges with other

departments and promote inter-disciplinarity.

Some Departments are top heavy like the Department of Community Medicine with nobody at the middle level and a skeleton of clerical services at the bottom. At the other extreme is the Department of Management Sciences which has only one Associate Professor at the faculty level. These imbalances will have to be remedied with suitable buttressing at appropriate levels.

In regard to Nursing Administration, the Committee felt that the Institute should not concern itself with General Nursing, which should fall in the domain of Nursing Institutions. The role of Nursing Administration at this Institute should be limited to those aspects which are related to Community Health Care, and the main emphasis of all such activities would be on research and field practice demonstration. As all the activities of the Institute are to be organised project-wise on multidisciplinary team-work basis, pooling of appropriate nursing and non-nursing staff available in the Institute would be ensured for carrying out a particular assignment/ project. If it is felt necessary, providing a supporting staff (Research Officer) for the Associate Professor (Nursing) may be considered.

Streamline Supporting Staff

4.10 As stated in the previous sections, there is a need to streamline the supporting staff at the NIHFW. With the adoption of the project-oriented approach and a team concept, it may lead to better and more meaningful utilisation of the supporting staff if they are pooled together under a field stuby Unit. The Unit should operate as a common pool. The project leaders could draw upon this pool as and when required.

This suggestion wil' require a restructuring but the Committee feels sufficiently strongly about it to ask the Institute faculty to try this exercise for sometime to see if it produces better results

Consultancy

4.11 The Institute should give priority in consultancy services to action-oriented and programme based activities and problem-solving objectives and in area where programme performance is low.

Advanced Specialities

4.12 The Institute at present is not adequately staffed with qualified

professional personel in certain areas. This is more so in the fields of Communication, Management, Health Education and Nutrition. Similarly, in some other areas also the Institute does not have high professional skills required for a premier body of its status. Specific examples include Management Information System, Computerisation of Data on Health & Family Welfare sector, and Documentation and Retrieval system. The Committee suggest that the Institute should acquire specialised skills in the above areas and strengthen the capabilities of the existing ones.

In the area of communication, advanced skills to deal with Electronic Media in general and Satellite Communication on the one hand and that of Inter-personnel communication and Group dynamics on the other need to be acquired. Similarly, in the area of management, higher skills on Organisational Behaviors, Simulation, Financial Management and Systems Approach, Programme Evaluation, Analysis and Research need to be [illegible]

Requirement

provided a projection of the requirement of the faculty and other staff in the years to come up to 2000 A.D. on a departmental basis. The staff requirements should emanate out of an identification of the overall objectives of the Institute, programmes and projects. A balanced policy of strengthening the existing faculties by providing them with better working conditions and opportunities for professional growth and for inter-disciplinary work, together with the addition of critical elements to the faculty that would subserve the purposes of the programmes and projects is advocated. Beyond this, the Committee find it difficult to come up with any magic number of faculty members that should be provided at a particular point of time in the future.

Image of the Institute
Attracting and Retaining Outstanding Faculty

4.14 In order to raise the image and status of the Institute, the Institute suggested that it be converted into a University of Health and Population Sciences, the setting up of six Regional Centres and raising the status of the Director on par with the Director of AIIMS and Director-General, ICMR. The committee do not favour the conversion of the Institute to a Univer-

sity as that would tend to over-emphasize the academic aloofness and detachment from service programmes, erode into the need for growing understanding and linkages with the Ministry of Health and with the Health Services Programmes and accentuate the drive for degrees and diplomas to the detriment of operational studies. With regard to the creation of Regional Centres, the Committee had already expressed its opinion that one of the existing centres should be adopted by the NIHFW on a regional basis and utilised for their operational research studies and for providing educational experiences in the reality of Primary Health Care setting. The Committee support the idea of equating the status of the Director of NIHFW with that of the AIIMS and ICMR. The institution of Visiting Professorships and Emeritus Professorships will go a long way in raising the image of the Institute and should be done right way.

In the ultimate analysis, however, the image and status of an Institute is not critically dependent on these and other factors which the Institute has referred to in this connection. It will depend critically upon a climate of enquiry, meaningful linkages with the health service system and promotion of multi-disciplinary team working on operational research problems of key significance to the improvement of health services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels.

4.15For attracting and retaining outstanding faculty the Institute suggested a number of measures; revision of pay-scales, provision of promotional avenues, time bound merit promotion scheme, institution of Emeritus professorships provision of Sabbatical leave to the faculty, encouragement for attending national and international conferences etc. The Committee fully endorse these suggestions which are well known as promotional measures for Scientific research many of which already exist in other research establishments in the country.

Out of 13 assistant professors, eight have completed 10-15 years of service in the same scale and five have reached the maximum of their scale. But of seven Associate Professors, five have completed 7-12 years of service in the same grade

and three have reached the maximum in their scale. This is the state of stagnation in the faculty of the NIHFW.

Opportunities to participate in national and international forums will help professional, development. Rules and regulations for participation in such forums should be liberalised wherever it is relevant to the Institute's objectives. An equally important measures is to build staff quarters, for which space exists in the campus.

The Institute must attract eminent persons both at home and abroad as resource persons and designate them as visiting professors or advisers on specific issues or tasks of immediate and long range implications.

TA and DA

4.16 If the recommendations made in this report are to be implemented effectively, a great deal of mobility of faculty would be involved encouraging them to move out into the community and participate in field research programmes. The present levels of TA & DA discourage movement of faculty staff out of Headquarters. These rates should be suitably revised commensurate with the present level of living and travelling costs. Investment in this would pay rich dividends.

Budgetting for Time Bound Projects

4.17 The concept of projectised research advocate here requires the budgets to be allocated on a time-bound basis so as to ensure that studies are finished in time and the findings remain relevant in a fast changing programme. Unforeseen projects taken up at the instance of user agencies shall have clearly identified funding and reflected in the Revised Estimates for the year, if they could not be included in the original estimates.

Autonomy

4.18 Our views on autonomy which is a perennial question have been set forth in the previous section. Here we would only like to add one recommendation: where a decision has been taken by the Governing Body. The Director should be empowered to implement this decision without having to refer it again to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. This will ensure speedy implementation of the Governing Body decisions.

Hike in prices of Gur

4920. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the prices of gur, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of gur to the neighbouring countries and its diversion for illicit distillation as well;

(c) whether forward trading in the said commodity is being indulged in by the traders; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to check the rise in prices and ban forward trading and prevent the smuggling of gur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There has been a significant increase in the Wholesale Price Index of gur during the past three weeks ending 18.3.1989 (between weeks ending 25.2.89 and 18.3.89). The WPI of gur has moved up by 11% during this period.

(b) Government have not received reports indicating large scale smuggling of *gur* to neighbouring countries and diversion for illicit distillation.

(c) and (d). Government have permitted forward trading in gur under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. However, while permitting trading by recognised Associations, the Forward Markets Commission imposes regulatory measures as may be considered necessary to arrest a speculative rise in the behaviour of prices.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Institutional Land by DDA

4921. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the DDA markets in which Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been allotted shops more than their prescribed quota and the particulars of the persons who have been allotted these shops; and

(b) the criteria/rules regarding allotment of Institutional land by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The details of the market are given in Statement I below. The particulars of the persons who have been allotted the shops are given in Statement II below.

(b) The allotment of institutional land is made under DDA Nazul land Rules, 1981, to applicants who fulfil the basic requirements i.e.

i) It should be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

ii) It should be non-profit making character.

iii) It should have the capacity to meet the cost of land and the construction of building.

iv) Its case should have been sponsored by the Department concerned of Delhi Administration, or the Ministry concerned of Government of India.

As soon as the required formalities are completed by the applicant the case is placed before the Institutional allotment Committee for consideration. Each case is examined taking in view the need of the Institution its standing financial viability and need of the community and on the basis of recommendations of the Institutional Allotment Committee, the allotment is made by the Lt. Governor.

STATEMENT I

Particulars of Markets and the Number of Shops Allotted in these markets through Auction and also number of shops allotted to the persons belonging to SC/ST

S. No.	*Name/Particulars of Markets*	*Allotted through Auction*	*Allotted to SC/ST*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	CSC at Yamuna Vihar	17	10
2.	CSC at Defence Enclave	20	8
3.	CSC at Bhatnagar Colony	12	6
4.	LSC at Preet Vihar	-	1
5.	CSC at Dilshed Garden Pkt. H	9	2
6.	CSC at Jhilmil Ph. II	1	2
7.	LSC at Trilokpur Ph. II Sch. 565	7	5
8.	CSC at Timai Pur/Nehru Vihar	-	12
9.	CSC at Rohini Sec. VIII S.C No. II	27	11
10.	LSC at Shalimar Bagh Block B (Poorvi)	1	9
11.	CSC at Saraswati Vihar Block C	12	5
12.	CSC at Lok Vihar Block B	10	4
13.	LSC at Adarsh Bhavan Society, Punjabi Bagh Extension	1	1
14.	Mini Shopping Centre at KG. I Bodella	9	2
15.	CSC at Bodella Block B	17	14
16.	LSC at Paschimpuri A-1	19	20
17.	CSC at Rewari Line	-	12
18	REC at Nangal Raya	-	3
19	Hog Market at Rajindra Place	4	5

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
20.	CSC at G-8 area Rajouri garden Pocket - A	10	3
21.	LSC at Kirti Nagar	12	5
22.	CSC at Avanitika	7	14
23.	LSC at Wazirpur Pkt. F	1	1
24.	CSC at Friends Colony	14	1
25.	CSC at R.K. Puram Sec. VI	24	6
26.	CSC at Cattle Shelter at mlasoodpur	10	3
27.	CSC at Sukhdev Vihar	24	9
29.	CSC at Madangir Opp. Khanpur	8	1
		274	175

STATEMENT II

List of shops/Stalls/thras/Open platform allotted marketwise and No. of Stalls/Thras/Open Platforms allotted to Scheduled Castes:

S.No.	Name of the Colony	Total No. of Shops/Stalls Tharas/Open Platforms allotted	No. of stalls Shops/ Tharas/Open platforms allotted to SC
1	2	3	4
1.	Trilok Puri	505	148
2.	Himmat Puri	154	069
3.	Kalyan Puri	063	026
4.	Gokal Puri	049	025
5.	Nand Nagari	286	065
6.	Old Seemapuri	140	028
7.	New Seemapuri	117	002
8.	New Seelampur	134	035

1	2	3	4
9.	Tilak Vihar	99	013
10.	Madipur	344	206
11.	Moti Nagar	024	005
12.	Chaukhandi	101	009
13.	Khyala	160	026
14.	Ranjit Nagar	026	013
15.	Inder Puri	041	028
16.	Hastal	073	025
17.	Mangla Puri	023	012
18.	Raghubir Nagar	314	095
19.	Dakshin Puri	817	458
20.	Madangir	014	006
21.	Tigri	075	021
22.	Kalkaji	060	010
23.	Kilokari	008	004
24.	Sunlight Colony	089	017
25.	Nehru Nagar	120	052
26.	Moti Bagh	009	006
27.	Jahangirpuri	556	216
28.	Aruna Colony	080	013
29.	Sangam Park	046	023
30.	Shakurpur	330	140
31.	Mangoil Puri	1221	522

1	2	3	4
32.	Inder Lok	049	025
33.	Wazir Pur	085	045
34.	Sultan Puri	377	171
35.	Nangloi	127	060
36.	Jawala Puri	046	027
	Total	6762	2646

S. No.	*Regn. No.*	*Name*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	38	Smt. Roshni Devi
2.	422	Sh. Hira Lal
3.	472	Sh. Inder Pal Singh
4.	541	Sh. Ashok Kumar
5.	559	Miss Rekh Prasad
6.	590	Sh. Pam Kishan
7.	624	Parmeshwari
8.	850	Kamal Kishor
9.	858	Ramesh Chand
10.	867	Paramjeet Singh
11.	1058	Chanderwati
12.	1224	Ishwar Dutt & Amika
13.	1365	Miss Penuka
14.	1396	Smt. Shakuntala
15.	1529	Magender Kishore

1	2	3
16.	1613	Duli Chand
17.	1698	Radhey Shyam
18.	1722	Kanchan
19.	1820	Surose Kumar
20.	2016	Jagjit Singh
21.	2295A	Shri Lok Pan
22.	2402	Kewal Krishan
23.	2429	Kailash Chander
24.	2566	Jagdish Kumar
25.	2701	Lalit Mohan Bharti
26.	2709	Lalit Mohan Bharti
27.	2736	Shanti Lal
28.	2909	Rakesh Kumar Chauham
29.	3205	Pardeep Kumar Sauran
30.	3330	Dr. Partaa Pratim Mandal
31.	3346	Mrs. Sunita Bhagat
32.	3694	Brij Mohan
33.	3754	Nand Kishor
34.	3763	Sharbati Devi
35.	3764	Shanti Devi
36.	3841	Dinesh Singh
37.	3968	Dev Raj
38.	4031	Jaipal Singh

1	2	3
39.	4055	Kailash
40.	4278	Surendra Kumar Piple
41.	4279	Hira Lal & Mrs Sampat
42.	4328	Devinder Kumar
43.	4379	Mr. Jagdish Prashad
44.	4445	Panbahadur Singh
45.	4459	Mahabir Singh Budejar
46.	4555	Umesh Chand
47.	4613	Santosh
48.	4757	Hement Kumar
49.	4936	Vinod Kumar
50.	5004	Smt. Kamlesh & Sh. Shri Kishan
51.	5026	Duli Chand
52.	5044	Sadhu Ram
53.	5056	Roshan Lal
54.	5125	Ram Avtar
55.	5163	Abhay
56.	5360	Yogender Kumar
57.	5530	Sh. Vishnu Parkash
58.	5941A	Chanchal
59.	6226	Hans Raj
60.	6330	Raju
61.	6553	Dashrath Bhai

1	*2*	*3*
62.	6464	Nanak Chand
63.		Mukesh Chand
64.		Dinesh Kumar Birwal
65.	6762	Kundan Lal
66.		Bhagwati Prasad
67.		Nand Chand
68.	7104	Mata Din
69.		Ram Lal
70.		Meena Kumari & Mr. Yatinder
71.	7329	Om Vati
72.	7882	Malasha Kumari
73.	8213	Sh. Shishupal
74.	8319	Dharam Bir
75.	8468	Jagdish Kumar
76.	8477	Narender Singh Mehra
77.	8495	Vinod Kumar
78.	8532	Sujan Singh
79.	8591	Ashok Kumar
80.	8669	Krishna & Rajeshwar Prasad
81.	8709	Mrs. Shakuntla Devi
82.	8766	Pam Pd. Sangat & Renu Sangat
83.	8789	Sukhbir
84.	8806	Mahabir Prasad

1	*2*	*3*
85.	8879	Pam Gopal Singh
86.	9133	Patram Singh
87.	9147	Bhisham Kumar
88.	9155	Luxmi Devi
89.	9306	Jaswant Singh
90.	9390	Kalu Ram
91.		Savitri
92.	9458	Mukesh Kumar
93.	9508	Malkiat Ram
94.	9629	Naresh Kumar
95	9628	Tek Chand
96.	9657	Mangal Singh
97.	991	Ashok Kumar
98.	9951	Giarsi Lal
99.	9965	Sharda
100.	9968	Jaswan Singh
101.	19116	Ram Rattan
102.	10324	Om Prakash Singhhadia
103.	10448	Chiranji lal
104.	10651	Pahal Singh
105.	10652	Raj Pal
106.	10681	Sher Singh
107.	10707	Hemant Kumar

1	2	3
108.	10804	Laxmi Devi
109.	11076	Rajender Kumar
110	11363	Ghanshyam Dass
111.	11440	Jai Parkash and Kishanwati
112.	11472	Babu Lal
113.	11512	Sarla
114.	11976	Nirmala
115.	11273	Madan Lal
116.	12287	Rajendera Prasad
117.	12594	Manohar Lal
118.	12655	Sh. Aliyar Ram
119.	12726	Prema Chai
120.	12729	Beso Chai
121.	12734	Gopal Sadd
122.	12831	Smt. Pushpa
123.	12950	Om Parkash
124.	12955	Satvinder Kaur
125.	12968	Bhikam Singh
126.	12970	Shri Moti Lal
127.	13084	Jai Kishana
128.	13294	Suresh Kumar
129.	13351	Harish Kumar
130.	13359	Sh. Bhiv Narain

1	*2*	*3*
131.	13478	Sajan Lal
132.	13588	Rameshwar Sah
133.	13624	Miss Sushila Devi
134.	13372	Gulshan Khorwal
135.	13873	Sh. Daulat Ram
136.	1428	Jaswant Kaur
137.	14393	Suresh Kumar
138.	14738	Sh. Lalit Mohan
139.	14853	Sh. Madho Ram
140.	14963	Karam Chand
141.	14854	Arun Kumar
142.	14971	Darshan Kumar
143.	15200	Usha Kumar Rathi
144.	15218	Smt. Maya Devi
145.	15243	Mahesh Chand
146.	15318	Harbhajan Singh
147.	15348	R P Deewan
148.	15744	Ramesh
149.	15770	Prithvi Raj
150.	15856	Smt Aggoori Devi
151.	15927	Hira Lal
152.	15930	Nathu Singh
153.	15990	Raj Pal Singh

1	2	3
154.	16111	Inderjit
155.	16147	Sital Dass
156.	16219	Braham Swaroop Ganpa
157.	16299	Raj Bala
158.	16603	Gurdev Ram Mann
159.	17045	Girraj Singh
160.	17062	Raj Kumari
161.	17064	Naresh Kumar
162.	17561	Raj Kumar & Vandana
163.	17567	Ramesh Kumar
164.	17570	Tara Chand
165.	17584	Charan Singh
167.	17717	Ramesh Chander
168.	17758	Kajor
169.	17773A	Kuldeep Kumar
170.	17966	Malti Devi
171.	17982	Suchetta
172.	18048	Dharam Pal
173.	18411	Bhim Raj
174.	18433	Hira Lal Bagoria
175.	16453	Kiran Raj

[*English*]

Assistance to Kerala for National Leprosy Eradication Programme

4922. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to Kerala for implementation of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during 1988-89;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested fo additional assistance; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Rs. 55.00 lakhs have been released to the Government of Kerala as Cash assistance during 1988-89 for the implementation of National Eradication Programme.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

4923. PROF. K.V. THOMAS Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to involve Taluk Hospitals in Kerala in the implementation of the National Health Programme for control of Blindness;

(b) whether Government propose to provide adequate assistance to these Taluk Hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c): Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness the Central Assistance is released to the State Governments Union Territories and there is no provision for giving assistance directly to Sub-divisional/ Taluk Hospital.

Japanese Assistance to India for Improving Medical and Cancer Research

4924. PROF. K.V. THOMAS
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan provided a grant of Rs. 13.63 crores to India during 1988-89 for improving the facilities available in the cancer centres in the country;

(b) if so, the allocation made to different cancer centres out of the grant; and

(c) the details of work undertaken with the help of the grant in each Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Under an agreement signed with the Government of India on 21.4.88, the Government of Japan extended a grant of 508 million Yen for purchase of medical equipment. The grant has been utilised to procure five Whole Body C.T. Scanners with accessories and spares for installation in the following five institutions approved by the Government of Japan:

1. S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar

2. S.M.S. Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur

3. Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.

4. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.

5. M.N.J . Cancer Hospital & Radium Institute, Hyderabad.

Under another agreement signed with th Government of India on 8.11.88, the Government of Japan extended a grant of 641 million Yen for the purchase of four C.T. Scanners and also for purchase of diagnostic equipments by the Cancer Institute, Madras, The four C.T. Scanners are to be installed in the following four institutions already approved by the Government of Japan.

1. Regional Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack.

2. Medical College & Hospital, Rohtak.

3. Government Medical College & Hospital, Nagpur.

4. Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandum.

News item captioned "Payment Grabbers of Punchkuin Road"

4925. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pavement grabbers of Punchkuin Road" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 8th March,1989·

(b) if so, the steps taken to get the pavements cleared from encroachers, not only in Punchkuin Road but in Connaught Place and the Directorate of Estates Markets also;

(c) whether a large number of shops have also came up on the public land in Government colonies; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Polyclinics in Major colonies Housing Government Servants

4926. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a small laboratory functioning in the CGHS dispensary in Sector Vr, R.K. Puram, New Delhi is ill-equipped and the beneficiaries are unable to get qualitative and quick service;

(b) whether the undergo a blood sugar test, one has to wait for nearly two months;

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up polyclinics in the major colonies housing Government servants like R.K. Puram, Timarpur, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi to reduce the rush in hospitals.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Laboratory functioning in CGHS Dispen-

sary, R.K. Puram-III (Sector-VI) is well equipped for conducting routine Blood, Urine and stool Exam. and other Bio-chemical tests for Blood Sugar, Serum Cholestrol and Blood Urea. The work is being supervised by the pathologist from time to time and quality of routine services is quite good.

(b) No, Sir. The blood Sugar test is done by appointment and the waiting time is between 3-4 weeks only.

(c) In case the patient require early testing, he is directed to CGHS Polyclinic, Kasturba Nagar-I, where no prior appointment is required and testing is normally done on the same day.

(d) At present, there is no such proposal to establish any Policlinic in these localities.

Aids caused by Barber's Razor

4927. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the barber's razor can also cause AIDS when the razor used to shave a person suffering with AIDS is used on another person;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the spread of AIDS through barber's razor; and

(c) how many cases of this type have come to Government's notice during the last twelve months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b): No. However, there is a possibility of transmission of ingection if the razor carries blood from an infected person and the same razor is used on a non-infected person. Even in such cases, the infection can be transmitted to a non-infected person only through cuts if any, made by the razor.

(c) None.

Environmental Degradation of Silent Valley

4928. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

(b) whether an expert team from the Department of Environment visited the Silent Valley, a protected national park, in Palghat District of Kerala recently;

(b) if so, whether they have expressed concern at the degradation of the valley from the environmental point of view;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons identified therefor, and

(d) the steps being taken to protect the valley from further degradation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). A team of experts constituted by this Ministry visited Kerala in February, 1989 to assess the feasibility of two hydel power projects in Chalakudy basin and not in the Silent Valley.

(d) The Silent Valley has been declared a national park in December, 1980, keeping in view its rich biological diversity. It also forms the core zone of the Nilgiri biosphere reserve.

Integrated Development Project in Cochin

4929. SHRI VAKKOM PRURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Integrated Development Project is being implemented in Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether the project was scheduled to be completed in 1983; if so, the reasons for delay in completion if the project and the escalation in cost as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the project is expected to be completed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Subsidy to Boost Export of Garments.

4930. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had announced some air freight subsidies recently to boost the export of garments to Latin American countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set for export of garments to Latin American countries during the year 1988-89 and the actual quantity and value of the garments exported; and

(d) how does this compare with the export performance during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Air freight subsidy at the rate of 25% of the freight cost was recently announced on export of garments to the Latin-American Countries.

(c) and (d). figures of exports of garments from India to the Latin American Countries during the last three years are given below:-

Quantity in '000 pieces
Value in Rs. crores

Year	Quantity	Value
1986	660	2.66
1987	1305	5.04
1988	1633	8.12

Source. Apparel Export Promotion Council.

Increase in Manpower Export

4931. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration of workers from India to the Gulf countries has substantially increased during 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). During 1988 emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad was given in respect of 1.70 lakh workers as against 1.25 lakh workers in 1987 and 1.14 lakh workers in 1986. There has been some improvement in 1987 and there was a further increase in the year 1988. The number of workers in whose respect clearance was given for various countries during 1986, 1987 and 1988 is given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Year	Saudi Arabia	Oman	U.A.E.	Bahrain	Iraq	Kuwait	Qatar	Libya	PDRY/YER	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1986	41804	22417	23323	5784	5040	4235	4029	2552	350	3698
1987	57234	16362	24931	6578	2330	7354	4751	2272	—	3544
1988	85289	18696	34029	8219	4284	9684	4654	593	507	3964

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries

4932. DR. PHULRENU GUHA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hospitals and dispensaries functioning under the ESI scheme with the bed capacity of each of them, State-wise and

(b) the details of the amount allotted to the hospitals and dispensaries during 1986, 1987 and 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement I & II below.

(b) There is no separate budget allocation for hospital and dispensaries. However, the total expenditure incurred by the ESI Corporation on provision of medical during the last three years was given below:-

Years	*Rupee in Crores*
1986-87 (Actuals)	115.6
1987-88 (Actuals)	110.7
1988-89 (Estimate)	133.5

Details of Hospitals Functioning Under The ESI Scheme, State-wise as Referred to in the Reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4932 for 5.4.1989

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH:		
1.	ESI Hospital, Adoni	50	—
2.	ESI Hospital, Sanathnagar, Hyd.	384	—
3.	ESI Hospital, Sirpur Kagaznagar	110	—
4.	ESI Hospital, Viyawada	125	10
5.	ESI Hospital, Visakhaptnam	110	15
6.	ESI Hospital, Warangal	50	—
7.	ESI Hospital, Pattancheru, Distt. Medak	60	—
8.	ESI Hospital, Rajahmundry	50	—
	ASSAM:		
9.	ESI Hospital, Beltole, Guwahati	50	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity		
		Genl.	T.B.	
1	2	3	4	
	BIHAR:			
10.	ESI Hospital, Addityapur	50	—	
11.	ESI Hospital, Dalmianagarg	62	10	
12.	ESI Hospital, Meithon	118	—	
13.	ESI Hospital, Manghyr	30	—	
14.	ESI Hospital, Phulwari Sharif Patna	50	—	
15.	ESI Hospital, Ranchi	50	—	
	DELHI:			
16.	ESI Hospital, Basaidarapur New, Delhi.	400	—	*(No.of constructed beds is 250 but 488 bed have been - commodated.
17.	ESI Hospital, Jhilmil, Shahdara, Delhi.	200	—	
	GUJARAT			
18.	ESI Hospital, Bapunagar, Ahmedbaad	600	—	

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
19.	ESI Hospital, Hospital, Baroda	200	—
20.	ESI Hospital, Kalel	50	—
21.	ESI Hospital, Rajkot	50	—
22	ESI Hospital, Naroda Ahedabad	—	225
23.	ESI Hospital,, Rajpur Hirpur, Ahmedabad	50	—
24.	ESI Hospital, Surat	150	—
	HARYANA		
25.	ESI Hospital, Faridabad	188	—
26.	ESI Hospital, Jagadhari (Yamunagar)	80	—
27.	ESI Hospital, Panipat	40	35
	KARNATAKA		
28.	ESI Hospital, Dandeli	50	—
29.	ESI Hospital, Hubli	50	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
30.	ESI Hospital, Indiranagar, Bangalore	300	—
31.	ESI Hospital, Mangalore	100	—
32.	ESI Hospital, Mysore	100	—
33.	ESI Hospital, Rajajinagar, Bangalore	380	40
34.	ESI Hospital, Davengere	50	—
	KARKALA:		
35.	ESI Hospital, Alleppey	55	—
36.	ESI Hospital,, Asraman (Quilon Distt)	115	—
37.	ESI Hospital, Ernakulam	65	—
38.	ESI Hospital, Ezhokone	150	—
39	ESI Hospital, Mulakunnathukavu (Trichur District)	—	110
40	ESI Hospital, Okarikara, Trichur	90	—
41	ESI Hospital, Paripally	100	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
42.	ESI Hospital, Palghat	50	—
43.	ESI Hospital, Peroorkada (Trlv Distt)	75	—
44.	ESI Hospital, Udyogmandal (Ern. Distt)	150	—
45.	ESI Hospital, Vadavathoor	65	—
46.	ESI Hospital, Feroke	100	—
47.	ESI Hospital, Thottada	50	—
	MADHRA PRADESH:		
48	ESI Hospital, Gwalior	75	—
49	ESI Hospital, (Chest Hospital Indore)	—	75
50	ESI Hospital, (General Hospital, Indore)	200	—
51.	ESI Hospital, Ujjain	100	—
52.	ESI Hospital, Bhopal	84	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
	MAHARASHTRA:		
53.	MGM Hospital, Bombay (Maneged By a Trust)	700	—
54.	ESI Hospital, Andheri, Bombay	650	—
55.	ESI Hospital, Kandivali, Bombay	650	—
56.	ESI Hospital, Mulund, Bombay (Uder St/G)	650	10
57.	ESI Hospital, Thane, Bombay	632	—
58.	ESI Hospital, Ulhasnagar, Bombay	200	—
59.	ESI Hospital, Washi, Bombay	—	650
60.	ESI Hospital, Worli, Bombay (Under State/G)	550	—
61.	ESI Hospital, Nagpur (Under State/Govt.)	200	—
62.	ESI Hospital, Aundh, Pune (Under State/Govt.)	410	—
63.	ESI Hospital, Sholapur	144	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
	ORISSA:		
64.	ESI Hospital, Brajrajnagar	50	—
65.	ESI Hospital, Choudwar	88	—
66.	ESI Hospital, Jaikaypur	25	—
67.	ESI Hospital, Kansabahal	50	—
	PONDICHERRY:		
68.	ESI Hospital, Pondicherry	75	—
	PUNJAB:		
69.	ESI Hospital, Amritsar	125	—
70.	ESI Hospital, Jalandhar	100	—
71.	ESI Hospital, Ludhiana	100	

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
	RAJASTHAN:		
72.	ESI Hospital, Jaipur	139	—
73.	ESI Hospital, Kota	60	—
	TAMIL NADU:		
74.	ESI Hospital, Ayyanavaram, Madras	625	—
75.	ESI Hospital, Coimbatore	500	—
76.	ESI Hospital, K.K. Nagar, Madras	500	—
77.	ESI Hospital, Madurai	177	25
78.	ESI Hospital, Vellore	50	—
79.	ESI Hospital, Sivakasi	50	—
80.	ESI Hospital, Salem	50	—
	UTTAR PRADESH:		
81.	ESI Hospital, Agra	100	—

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
82.	ESI Hospital, Pandunagar, Kanpur	312	—
83.	ESI Hospital, (Chest) Azadnagar, Kanpur	—	180
84.	ESI Hospital (Genl & Mat.) Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur	144	—
85.	ESI Hospital, Lucknow	100	—
86.	ESI Hospital, Modinagar	100	—
87.	ESI Hospital, Naini, Allahabad	100	—
88.	ESI Hospital, Saharanpur	50	—
89.	ESI Hospital, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad	100	—
90.	ESI Hospital, Bareilley	50	—
91.	ESI Hospital, Kidwainagar, Kanpur	100	—
92.	ESI Hospital, Jajmau, Kanpur	100	—
	WEST BENGAL:		
93.	ESI Hospital, Belur-Belly	—	150

Sl.No.	Name of the hospital	Constructed bed capacity	
		Genl.	T.B.
1	2	3	4
94.	ESI Hospital, Baltikuri	416	—
95.	ESI Hospital, Bandel	—	250
96.	ESI Hospital, Budge-Budge	300	—
97.	ESI Hospital, Gourhati	216	—
98.	ESI Hospital, Kalyani	266	—
99.	ESI Hospital, Kanyapur, Asansol	60	90
100.	ESI Hospital, Kamarhati	175	—
101.	ESI Hospital, Manicktola	500	—
102.	ESI Hospital, Sealdha	250	—
103.	ESI Hospital, Serampore	216	—
104.	ESI Hospital, Uluberia	166	50

STATEMENT II

Details of Dispensaries Functioning under the ESI Scheme, State-Wise as on 31.1.1989 as referred to in the Reply to Part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4932 for 5.4.1989

Name of State/ Union Territory	*No. of Dispensaries*
Andhra Pradesh	120
Assam	22
Chandigarh	2
Bihar	54
Delhi	35
Gujarat	119
Haryana	68
Kerala	140
Karnataka	120
Maharashtra	72
Madhya Pradesh	61
Orissa	44
Punjab	63
Rajasthan	52
Tamil Nadu	135
Uttar Pradesh119	
Pondicherry	11
West Bengal	26
Himachal Pradesh	1
Meghalaya	1
Total	1265

Revision in National Capital Region Plan

4933. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any revision has been made in the original plan of N.C.R.; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Regional Plan 2001 for NCR was approved by the National Capital Region Planning Board on 3rd November, 1988. No revision of the plan is contemplated at present.

Vanaspati unit in Khurda in Orissa

4934. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have a proposal to set up a vanaspati plant at Khurda in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) A letter of Intent has been issued in favour of the Orissa State Oil seed Growers' Cooperative Federation to set up a vanaspati plant at Khurda, district Puri in Orissa State.

(b) The estimated cost of the plant (land, building & machinery) is around Rs. 230.00 lakhs.

Laboratories for Water in Delhi

4935. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has set up laboratories in Delhi to test drinking water in its areas;

(b) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee also proposes to set up such laboratories in its areas to test the drinking water.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) All Water Treatment plants of Delhi water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking have laboratories to check the water quality at all stages. Recently the Undertaking has equipped 4 laboratories in the following areas:-

Name of the Laboratory	*Area covered*
Wazirabad Laboratory Wazirabad water Works Timarpur	North & Central Delhi
Haiderpur Laboratory Water Works Haiderpur	West Delhi and Rural Delhi
Bhagirathi Laboratory Water Works Haiderpur	Trans Yamuna Area.
Okhla Laboratory	South Delhi, Rural South & Delhi Cantt.

(b) and (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has also set-up its own water Quality Monitoring Unit, which collects random samples of water from various Water Booster Stations and different points in the distribution system daily for testing. Testing of water from 68 tubewells spread all over NDMC area is also done periodically, which is intensified during Rainy Season.

(d): does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) (b) & (c) above.

Proposal to set up Branches of National Institute of Naturopathy

4936. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up branches of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Presently no such proposal is under consideration.

Low Cost Environmental Restoration Scheme

4937. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide scope for low cost environmental restoration schemes without involvement of expensive technical processes;

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to make use of it;

(c) whether Union Government also propose to involve public participation in low cost environmental restoration schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Low cost environmental restoration schemes without expensive technical processes are used by the government in several programmes including for:

(i) Soil conservation and watershed protection.

(ii) Alternative sources of energy such as biogas.

(iii) Water purification

(iv) Mass multiplication of tree saplings for afforestation.

(c) and (d). The environmental restoration schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests such as the Ganga Action Plan, Wasteland Development, Eco-Development Camps and the field Action Programmes involve wide public participation.

Shifting of Regional Institute of Ophthalmology from Madhya Pradesh

4938. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Regional Institute of Opthalmology from Madhya Pradesh to some other State;

and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Offices of Public Undertakings

4939. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have worked out any scheme to shift offices of a number of Public Undertakings from Delhi to the adjouining towns falling in the National Capital Regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made under the scheme so far; and

(d) the Government offices/Public Undertakings which are likely to be shifted to remove congestion in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). In order to decongest Delhi, it was decided to shift wholly or partly some Public Sector Undertakings, Govt. companies/Offices located in Delhi, the details of which are given in the statement below. Notices have been served on them by the director of Estates and appropriate action will be initiated in due course.

STATEMENT

List of Public Undertakings /Government Companies which can be shifted out of Delhi

S.No.	*Name of Public Sector Office/Undertaking.*	*Status of Office ot be shifted*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Natational Seeds Corporation Ltd.	Headquarters	
2.	State Farms Corportation of India Ltd.	Headquarters	
3.	Central Warehousing Corporation	Regional Office and Construction cell	Regional Office and construction Cell should be shifted out of Delhi.
4.	Food Corporation of India	Central Training Institution and Zonal Officer (North)	Central Trainding Institute and zonal Office (North) should be shifted out of Delhi.
5.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation India Limited	Headquarters.	
6.	Vayadoot	Headquarters	
7.	Halicopter Corporation of India	Headquarters	
8.	Airlines Allied Services Limited	Headquarters	
9.	ational Airport Authority of India	Headquarters	An alternative location outside Delhi should be identified immediately and plans for construction of Office

S.No.	Name of Public Sector Office/Undertaking.	Status of Office ot be shifted	Remarks
1	2	3	4
			complex etc. be initiated. Pending, that, no further expansion should be allowed in Delhi.
10.	National Small Industries Corp. Ltd.	Regional Office	Regional Office to be shifted out of Delhi.
11.	National Fertilizer Ltd.	Headquarters	There is already a peroposal to shift the office out of Delhi as a result of reorganization, which is separtely under consideration.Shifting out Delhi should be expedited.
12.	Fertiliser Corpn. of India Delhi should expedited.	Headquarters	There is already a proposal to shift the office out of Delhi as a result of reorganization, which is separtely under consideration. Shifting out of
13.	Hindustan Fertilizer Co.Ltd.	Headquarters	As above .
14.	Pyrites, Phospates & Chemicals Ltd.	Headquarters	As above

S.No.	Name of Public Sector Office/Undertaking.	Status of Office ot be shifted	Remarks
1	2	3	4
15.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Headquarters	As above
16.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Chemicals Division)	Headquarters	It has already been decided to shift this office out of Delhi to NOIDA. Shifting should be expedited.
17.	National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation	Headquarters	There is a proposl to shift this office to Faridabad. Shifting should be expedited.
18.	National Textiles Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) Ltd.	Regional Unit	The Ayodhya Mills Unit of the Corpn should continue in Delhi. The remaining offices employing about 150 persons should be shifted out of Delhi.
19.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	Headquarters	The Ministry should indentify such divisions of the hqrs. Office which should be shifted out of Delhi
20.	State Trading Corpn. of India. Ltd	Headquarters	Divisions of the Hqrs. office which may be shifted out of Delhi should be indentified.

S.No.	Name of Public Sector Office/Undertaking.	Status of Office ot be shifted	Remarks
1	2	3	4
21.	National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters	Divison should be idenfited which should be shifted out of Delhi.
22.	Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters	Ministry should identify theDivisons of the Hqrs. office which could be shifted out of Delhi.
23.	National Project Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters	Ministry should examine whether the Headquarters office itself or some of the Divisions of the Headquarters office could be shifted out of Delhi.
24.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Headquarters	May be allowed to continue in Delhi but staff strangth in Delhi should be reduced, from 2500 at least to 1200
25.	Cement Corpn. of India	Headquarters	May be allowed to continue in Delhi but staff strength in Delhi should be substantially reduced.
26.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	Headquarters	May continue in Delhi but no further expansion should be allowed.

S.No.	Name of Public Sector Office/Undertaking.	Status of Office ot be shifted	Remarks
1	2	3	4
27.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters	Staff strength in being reduced approx. by 100 and the remaining office may be allowed to continue in Delhi
28.	Indian Road Construction Corpn. Ltd.	Headquarters	The decisions was deferred sicne a proposal for the winding up of the Corporation is under consideration.

Newsitem Captioned "DDA to Allow upgrading of flats"

4940. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Delhi Development Authority to allow upgrading of Flats" appearing in the Hindustan times dated 21 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the procedure proposed to be followed for changing over from MIG (HUDCO) to SFS-VI (Category II and III);

(c) when the flats are likely to be ready for allotment in SFS-VI (Category II and III) if one opts to change in April or May, 1989;

(d) the likely cost and composition of the flat;

(e) whether hire-purchase facility would also be available in this Scheme; and

(f) if not, the details of the schedule under which the Payment is to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conversion from MIG to SFS (category-II) or SFS-VI(Category-III), is allowed subject to the submission of original documents and depositing the processing fee and the difference of amount of registration money with interest charges etc.

(c) The number of flats under construction under different types of SFS schemes with DDA as on 30.9.88 were 9715. All these houses are scheduled for completion by March, 1990. Efforts are on for identification of lands for taking up construction of further SFS Houses in DDA. It is expected that all the registrants including those in SFS-VI will be provided with a house by March, 1994.

(d) The likely cost will be about Rs. 3000/- per sq. m. of plain area in South Delhi; Rs. 2950/- per sq. m. in North/West Delhi and Rs. 2900/- per sqm. in East Delhi. This is exclusive of cost of Scooter/Car garage. Future increase in the cost of material, labour etc. will be extra.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) After a person has been allocated a SFS flat, he would be called upon to make the payments of the estimated cost as per the following schedule;

i) 25% (including the amount paid as initial deposit on allotment /allocation).

ii) 20% after six months.

iii) 25% after next six months.

iv) 20% after next six months.

v) 10% when required to take over possession. The Demand-cum-allotment letters indicate the prescribed dates by which payments have to be made in regard to the first four instalments as mentioned above. For the 5th & final instalment, a fresh demand letter is issued separately on the basis of the final disposal cost.

Forest cover in Andhra Pradesh

4941. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under forest cover in Andhra Pradesh as revealed from the latest satellite survey;

(b) the steps being taken to expand afforestation in the State; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given during 1989-90 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using satellite imagery, the extent of forest cover in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1981-83 was 50,194 sq. Km. which is 18.13% of the geographical area of the state.

(b) Various Centrally sponsored/State sector afforestation schemes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh for increasing the area under tree cover. An externally aided social forestry project with financial assistance from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is also being implemented in the State. A total area of 5.82 lakh hectares has been afforested during the first four years of the seventh five year plan.

(c) Statewise financial allocation for 1989-90 including that for Andhra Pradesh is yet to be finalised.

Development of Heart Valves

4942. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARI be pleased to state:

(a) whether a heart valve has been developed within the country after 11 years of research and developments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One centre is doing research work on the development of prosthetic valves. Dr. M.S. Valiathan, director , Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences, Trivandum, has designed this valve and has tried it on sheep and human being successfully. It is a disc valve, very much resembling Bjork Shiley valves which are commonly imported for replacement in our country.

Exclusive Laboratory for C.G.H.S.

4943. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS has no laboratory of its own for testing of the medicines purchased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a laboratory exclusively for CGHS; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). All allopathic medicines included in the formulary are procured from Medical Store Organistion who are supplying 100% pre-tested allopathic medicines. I.S.M. & Homoeopathic Medicines included in the formulary are procured from I.M.P.C.L. (Government of India Undertaking) and the firms registered under C.G.H.S., Organilyptic test method is adopted for checking the quality of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines whereas Homoeopathic medicines are got tested from

Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad before acceptance of the supplies.

No proposal for opening or Testing laboratories of C.G.H.S. is under consideration.

Notice of Hunger Strike and Dharna by CGHS Pharmacists

4944. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: (a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the CGHS Pharmacists Association of India indicating their intention to go on hunger strike and dharna in protest against their demands not being met so far; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid such dharnas and to meet the demands of the pharmacists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Their demands are under consideration in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments.

Delay in Attending to Complaints by C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office

4945. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been laid down for attending to the complaints lodged with CPWD Enquiry Officers vide CPWD Memorandum No. 6/4/79-WI(DG) dated 13 May, 1980, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of complaints lodged in CPWD Enquiry, Vasant Vihar CPWD Complex, New Delhi during November and December, 1988, and the time taken to attend to these complaints;

(c) the number of complaints lodged on 1 November, 1988 and 1 December, 1988 which were attended to after 20 December, 1988;

(d) the number of representations received by the different authorities concerned about delay in attending to the complaints and putting false signatures in complaint books; and

(e) the action taken against the junior Engineer/Assistant Engineer concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No

(b) As per statement given below.

(c) *Date*	*No. of complaints lodged*	*No. out of those attended to after 20.12.1988*
1.11.88	21	2
1.12.88	26	1

(d) Four representations about delay in attending to complaints and one representation regarding false signatures in the workers' note book, were received.

(e) Since no Junior Engineer or Assistant Engineer was found at fault, the question of taking any action against them did not arise.

STATEMENT

Month	*Total No. of Complaints.*	*No of compliants attended to*					*No.of complaints still pending*
		Within 4 days	*Between 4-10 days*	*Between 10-20 days*	*Between 20-30 days*	*After more than one month*	
November'88	686	627	27	21	8	2	1
December'88	688	643	20	13	9	—	3

Medical Plants

4946. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to grow medicinal plants in the horticultural farm and forests;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by government in this regard;

(c) the State-wise amount given for the plantation of medicinal plants; and

(d) the details of steps taken by State government in this direction during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Union government has launched from the current year a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising plantations of minor forest produce including medicinal plants, under which full financial assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per hectare is made available to the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The State-wise details of Central assistance provided under the above mentioned scheme are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

S.No.	*Name of the State*	*Amount released during 1988-89 (Rupee in lakhs)*
1.	Assam	1.44
2.	Karnataka	16.50
3.	Kerala	0.20
4.	Meghalaya	32.70
5.	Nagaland	10.00
6.	Orissa	20.625
7.	Rajasthan	5.00
8.	Tripura	1.80
9.	West Bengal	12.65
	Total	100.915

Urban Consumer Cooperative Stores

4947. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged State Governments to set up urban consumers co-operative stores and assured Central assistance for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from Government of Orissa in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the Central assistance given to Orissa during the above period for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Government of India provides financial assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas. This is complimentary in nature and is released to States/UTs on project basis. A Screening Committee scrutinizes the proposal before funds under the scheme is released.

(b) and (c): An amount of Rs. 11.93 lakhs has been provided to Orissa during the last three years for setting up of the Department Store, 8 small branches and rehabilitiation of one wholesale society.

Rural Fuelwood Plantation

4948. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government have made any review on the steps taken by different State Governments in implementing rural fuel wood plantation programme during the first four years of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the performance of different State Governments in that regard; and

(c) the estimated demand of fuelwood in those States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising rural fuelwood plantations has been reviewed for the period 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(b) The State-wise performance under the above mentioned scheme during the period 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given in the statement below.

(c) The Fuelwood Study Committee set up by the Planning Commission had estimated in 1982 that the total demand of fuelwood in all the States of the country was about 133 million tonnes per annum. According to the Advisory Board on energy, the total fuelwood demand in the years 2004-05 would be about 300 million tonnes.

STATEMENT

Performance under Rural Fuelwood Plantation Scheme During 1985-86 To1987-88

S.No.	*States/UT*	*Physical (Plantation) (in hectares)*		*Financial * (Rs. in lakhs)*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Outlay*	*Expenditure*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12780	9169	714.00	578.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	845	785	25.77	17.00
3.	Assam	13800	13800	722.80	680.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	27125	27125	994.00	940.00
5.	Goa	1210	1210	41.28	30.02
6.	Gujarat	9500	7598	567.34	484.73
7.	Haryana	7750	6150	386.83	371.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11884	10671	611.10	496.02
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3617	3579	147.04	132.32
10.	Karnataka	8040	7452	660.70	531.46
11.	Kerala	13184	5262	560.00	186.48
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19780	19133	994.78	852.89
13.	Maharashtra	1036	1234	289.32	198.02
14.	Manipur	7975	8020	300.51	298.04
15.	Meghalaya	4773	4826	400.06	264.08
16.	Mizoram	12176	12176	337.3-	329.66
17.	Nagaland	19380	19330	485.00	465.95
18.	Orissa	24153	20209	852.03	721.26
19.	Punjab	15285	15289	880.00	803.26
20.	Rajasthan	20200	20200	683.14	683.14
21.	Sikkim	2650	3050	150.99	373.60
22.	Tamil Nadu	12912	11402	509.99	373.60
23.	Tripura	7900	7889	250.00	250.05
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17656	17660	1140.96	1095.80
25.	West Bengal	3600	3596	167.65	155.40
26.	Delhi	995	914	43.33	31.72
	Total	280206	257729	12915.48	11037.11

*Includes both Central as well as State share.

Eradication of Iodine Deficiency

4949. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated incidence of Iodine deficiency in the population as a whole;

(b) whether iodized salt has been made available throughout the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce Iodized oil injection to meet the problem; and

(d) any other steps being considered for control and eradication of Iodine deficiency within a prescribed time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) On the basis of sample surveys conducted in the country, it is estimated that about 173 million people are living in the knon Iodine deficiency prone areas, out of which nearly 43 million people are estimated to be suffering from various grades of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(b) The State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir , Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur which have banned the sale and distribution of non-iodised salt within their entire State/Union Territory are being supplied with only iodised salt for edible purposes. The State Governments of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who have banned the sale of non-iodised salt in some of their Districts are also being supplied with iodised salt. In addition other unnotified areas of the country are also receiving iodised salt. Against the target of 22.00 lakh tonnes of iodised salt during 1988-89, a quantity of 17.10 lakh tonnes has been produced during the period April, 88 to January, 89.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Intake of Iodised salt is the simple and cheapest method for the control of Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency disorders. Keeping in view of the magnitude of the problem, the Government of India has launched a scheme of universal iodisation of entire edible salt in the country in a phased manner to be completed by 1992.

Eradication of Diseases

4950. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases that have been eradicated absolutely from the country;

(b) whether any cases of small pox have been reported from any part of the country during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Smallpox has absolutely been eradicated from the country.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Shops by D.D.A. to Handicapped persons

4951. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30

November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 3526 regarding allotment of shops by the DDA to handicapped persons and state:

(a) the names of the handicapped persons out of 95 applicants to whom shops have been allotted and the date of draw thereof; and

(b) the reasons for delay if any, in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

1. Shri Amar Singh
2. Shri Ranbir Singh
3. Ganga Dutt Sharma
4. Raghubir Singh
5. Kanwar Singh

These persons have been allotted stalls/shops on compassionate grounds by the Lt. Governor, Delhi as no draw was held.

(b) The reserved quota meant for physically handicapped persons had already been exhausted. Hence all the applications had to be scrutinized, for allotment of shops on compassionate grounds.

[*English*]

Hospitl for beedi workers at sajur more, Murshidabad (west bengal)

4952. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to 15th March, 1989 at Unstarred Question No. 2710 regarding hospital for beedi workers at Sajur More, Murshidabad (West Bengal) and state:

(a) whether the foundation stone for the said hospital has been laid; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the construction of the hospital including the cost of acquisition of land; and

(c) the area of land to be acquired by Government for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. The foundation stone was laid at Sajur More on 8.2.1986.

(b) and (c). The estimates for construction of the hospital, or for the cost of acquisition of the land, have not been drawn up, as detailed surveys and data for basing the estimates are required which are not yet available.

Soyabean Oil Factory

4953. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project has been prepared for the processing and refining of soyabean oil in the country;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the location and the capital outlay of the project;

(d) the agency through which this refined oil will be canalised for sale; and

(e) the time by which the project is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (e): A number of projects for processing and refining of soyabean oil in the country have been prepared in the private & Cooperative sectors. Most of these projects relate to the production of refined soyabean oil, soy meal and edible soya flour. some of the projects also include the manufacture of soyabean lecithin, texturized soya proteins and soya milk etc. Most of these projects are located in M.P.

A project has also been prepared by the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking and a letter of intent has been issued to them for setting up of a soyabean processing unit in U.P. for the manufacture of refined soyabean oil, soya meal, edible grade soya flour, texturized soya proteins, soya dal and soya milk with an annual capacity of 45,000 MTs. in terms of soyabean. The capital outlay of the project is around Rs. 7 crores. However the project has not been implemented so far.

Storage Facility of Edible Oil

4954. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate storage facilities do not exist in the country for stocking of imported oil and at times it rots due to the inability of the traders or the State Governments concerned to lift it; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Adequate storage facilities are existing for imported edible oils commensurate with the monthly arrivals and allocations. Long storage at times affects certain characteristics/ specifications of the oils which, after necessary processing, enables their utilisation for consumption.

Suggestion of Maharashtra Government to Accord Sanction for Medical Colleges

4955. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India accords sanction to the private medical institutions in India on a non-grant basis;

(b) if so, the number of applications received from different States and pending decision with Union Government;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have made any specific suggestion in this regard, if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) whether the request of Maharashtra Government has been acceded to, if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government of India not to permit the establishment of new medical colleges in the country in view of the availability of sufficient number of qualified medical practitioners. No request has been received from any State Government to permit the establishment of any private medical institution. The Medical Council recognises the various medical colleges for the purpose of grant of recognised degrees after inspection of the facilities provided therein.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra have informed the Government of India that the State Government have appointed an

Expert Committee to look into the requests from private institutions for starting medical colleges.

(d) No specific request has been made to the Maharashtra State Government on this issue. However as per the provisions of the proposed amendment to the India Medical Council Act, 1956, which is before a Joint Select Committee of Parliament, no medical college should be established without the prior approval of the Medical Council of India and the Central Government.

Opening of Detection Centre for AIDS in Maharashtra

4956. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of new centres being set up in Maharashtra, particularly in Bombay, for detection of cases of AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): At present, 6 surveillance centres including one referral centre are functioning in Maharashtra. These include 3 centres at Bombay 2 at Pune and 1 at Nagpur.

The State Government is also establishing the following additional centres for screening of blood donors:-

Bombay : LTMG Medical College
J J Hospital
Nair Hospital
Haffkine Institute
Tata Memorial Hospital
Copper Hospital
Rajawadi Hospital
Red Cross

Unauthorised Construction in Paschim Vihar

4957. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Plots in Sector A of Paschim Vihar, Delhi have not been allotted by the DDA so far, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether unauthorised construction of shops on the said plots has been made by the adjoining plot holders; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Steps to prevent fallout of Acid Rains

4958. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of hydrocarbons likely to be emitted into the atmosphere during the next decade from the thermal power plants;

(b) the remedial steps taken to prevent the possible acid rain falls as a result thereof; and

(c) the financial allocation made to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The emission of hydrocarbons from the thermal power plants will be only in traces.

(b) Acid rain is not caused by the Hydrocarbon emission.

(c) Does not arise.

Production and Consumption of Cloth

4959. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties and quantum of cloth produced by the various textile mills during the last three years;

(b) the varieties and quantum of cloth exported during the last three years;

(c) the number of orders received from abroad for the purchase of cloth during the current year and what is the yearly consumption of cloth within the country;

(d) the position regarding the rates of cotton and rayon yarns during the last three years;

(e) whether the rates of cloth have gone down in the open market; and

(f) if so, the number of textile mills which have earned profits during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strengthening of Traditional Health System

4960. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Government run allopathic Primary Health Centres in the country;

(b) whether, in every rural community, there are well established local self-reliant, community managed health traditions which are being used by the masses and if so, the details of survey conducted, if any, to document and evaluate them;

(c) whether any steps have been take to strengthen the traditional oriented health delivery system; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of any such health traditions except that the tribals and villagers at many places have knowledge about some folkpore claims. Information about these folklore claims have been collected by the research councils of Ayurveda, siddha and Homeopathy.

(c) The Indian systems of medicine are being developed as a part of Health Care Delivery system and a large number of hospitals and dispensaries of these systems are functioning all over the country.

(d) Does not arise.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES IN THE COUNTRY (AS ON JANUARY, 1989)

S.No.	*State*	*No. Functioning as on 1.4.85*	*7th Plan Ach. Till Jan 89*	*Cum. Ach. Till Jan. 89*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	555	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		
3.	Assam	237	200	437
4.	Bihar	796	759	
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	16	4	19

S.No.	State	No. Functioning	7th Plan Ach as on 1.4.85	Cum. Ach. Till Jan. 89	Till Jan. 89
6.	Gujarat		310	358	668
7.	Haryana		163	141	304
8.	Himachal Pradesh		117	43	160
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		123	136	259
10.	Karnataka		365	266	631
11.	Kerala		199	513	712
12.	Madhya Pradesh		680	354	1034
13.	Maharashtra		1539	0	1539
14.	Manipur		31	20	51
15.	Meghalaya		32	24	56
16.	Mizoram		19	13	32
17.	Nagaland		21	6	27
18.	Orissa		484	305	789
19.	Punjab		1706	150	1856
20.	Rajasthan		448	150	598
21.	Sikkim		18	2	20
22.	Tamil Nadu		436	402	838
23.	Tripura		32	17	49
24.	Uttar Pradesh		1169	1386	2555
25.	West Bengal		1172	239	1411
26.	Pondicherry		14	4	18
27.	A & N Islands		6	7	13
28.	Chandigarh		0	0	0
29.	D & N Haveli		3	1	4
30.	Delhi		8	0	8
31.	Lakshdweep		7	0	7
	Total		10705	6249	16954

Assistance to Phulwari Cotton Mills

4961. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revive the Phulwari Cotton Mills, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the assistance rendered/ proposed to be rendered?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A decision regarding revival of the mills depends upon their viability being established before the Nodal Agency/Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari shariff has been found to be non-viable by the Nodal Agency. Therefore, rehabilitation package has not been worked out by the Nodal Agency.

CBI Inquiries against the Officers of CCI

4962. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI SATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the CBI report on the export undertaken by the Cotton Corporation of India Limited about two years back.

(b) whether some top officials of the Ministry and their conducts in the matter have been questioned and investigated; and

(c) if so, the preventive or punitive action contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have already laid down a detailed export procedure. Further action will depend on the report of the investigation by the CBI.

Production of Cloth by N.T.C. Mills

4963. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has fixed the target for production of cloth at 20,000 million metres for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, year-wise target fixed by the National Textile Corporation for the production of cloth during the Eighth Plan period.

(c) the quantity of cheap cloth proposed to be produced, year-wise;

(d) how far this gadget is in excess of the target fixed for the Seventh Plan; and

(e) the steps envisaged to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has not, so far, finalised the targets of production for cloth during the Eighty Five Year Plan.

(d) and (e), do not arise, in view of reply to parts (a) to (c) above.

Women Employees of I.T.D.C.

4964. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees, particularly women employees, of the ITDC covered under the E.S.I. Scheme, lose their pay and leave during the period of illness, even though the absence is supported by a medical certificate from a Government hospital;

(b) if so, whether such medical certificates are not recognised by the I.T.D.C. authorities and the E.S.I. Corporation for reimbursement purposes and the employees lose the benefits due;

(c) whether the cases referred by the I.T.D.C. are not entertained by E.S.I. hospitals, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to issue necessary instructions to I.T.D.C. and E.S.I. hospitals to entertain the medical certificates issued by government hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). The Hotels of ITDC are covered under the ESI Act. The employees of the Hotels drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600/- per month would, therefore, be covered under the Act. Such employees are required to produce medical certificates from their authorised Medical Officers in the ESI dispensaries/Hospital, for grant of leave etc. The question of accepting medical prescription of a spocialist of government Hospitals would not, therefore, normally arise in their case. However, in case of extreme emergency, the medical certificates issued by Medical Officers of Government and other hospitals are accepted for grant of cash benefits under the ESI Scheme.

Plantation Programme in Punjab

4965. SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the Tree Plantation Programmes undertaken by Government in Punjab during the last three years ending 31 December, 1988;

(b) the area covered under the Centrally Sponsored Tree Plantation Programmes in Punjab till December, 1988;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake experiments in regard to planting of high valued economic species of trees in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Tree planting activities have been carried out in Punjab during the last three years ending December, 1988, under various Central and State sector schemes like Rural Fuelwood Plantations, Operation Soil Watch, Decentralised People's Nurseries, national Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the total area covered in Punjab is 48,713 hectares during the last three years upto December, 1988.

(c) and (d). The State forest Depart-

ment and Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, are carrying our research and experiments aimed at identifying suitable species having economic value.

Improvement of Slums in Punjab

4966. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the number of people living in slums in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the improvement of these slums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The identified slum population in Punjab in 1981 was 11.67 lakhs. No figures are available in respect of slum population as on 31.12.1988.

(c) Under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums, basic amenities like drinking water supply, community baths and latrines, street lighting, sewerage, storm water drains, paving of existing lanes and pathways etc. are provided in urban slums. The 7th Plan envisaged to cover 2.67 lakhs slum dwellers in Punjab at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 crores. As per progress reports received from the State Government 5.83 lakh slum dwellers have been covered till Feb., 1989.

Consumer Price Index for Bombay

4967. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Consumer Price Index number as per 1982 series for Industrial workers for month of December 1988 has fallen by twenty six points;

(b) which commodities in consumer price index series showed fall in prices in the month of December, 1988; and

(c) how many shops and consumers were verified while deciding these figures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers for Bombay Centre on base 1982 for December, 1988 has declined by 5 points only;

(b) Main commodities which showed price decrease during December, 1988 are - Rice, Wheat, Arhar Dal, Gram Dal, Groundnut oil, Milk, Onions, Chillies green, Potato, Brinjal, cauliflower, Cabbge, Tomato, Palak, Methi, Coconut, sugar, Saree Cotton;

(c) In Bombay Centre, prices are being collected by the State Government employees for 160 odd items from 60 to 90 fixed shops independently in each of the 13 selected markets. The prices are thoroughly scrutinised at field level as well as at Headquarters of the Labour Bureau and reconciled with the State Government prior to their utilisation in index compilation.

Consumer Price Index in Punjab and Delhi

4968. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer price index has continuously increased in all centres of Punjab and Delhi during the last two years ending December 1988;

(b) if so, to what extent it has increased

as compared to the previous two years (1985 and 1986); and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information regarding the Monthwise indices for these centres from December 1984 to December, 1988 and the annual variation is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Monthwise consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers for All the Centres of Punjab & Delhi from December 1984 to December 1988.

Month/Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
	Delhi					Amritsar					Ludhiana
	BASE 1960=100					BASE 1960=100					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
January	—	600	658	716	790	—	586	620	677	767	
February	—	600	664	715	802	—	591	617	672	765	
March	—	606	679	722	813	—	569	636	677	766	
April	—	616	690	724	831	—	603	648	678	768	
May	—	618	683	735	832	—	597	643	693	776	
June	—	631	692	752	837	—	604	636	704	779	
July	—	640	707	790	863	—	620	646	737	803	
August	—	654	707	806	876	—	614	657	750	814	
September	—	649	715	808	870	—	618	648	747	814	

Month/Year	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
	Delhi					Amritsar				Ludhiana	
	BASE 1960=100					BASE 1960=100					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Base 1982=100					Base 1982=100		
October	—	654	716	818	178@	—	620	662	768	168	167**
November	—	658	714	808	179	—	629	663	757	168	168
December	598	652	711	805	175	580	627	670	758	164	163
% age rise in December over December.	—	9	9	13	8	—	8	7	13	12	—

@ The linking factor for relating the 1960 base series with he 1982=100 base series is 4.97 for Delhi Centre ad 5.19 for Amristar Centre.

** Ludhiana Centre was not featuring in 1960 series. Therefore, its indices are available from October 198 onwards only when 1982 series was released.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Can I hear you all? One by one. Why can't you understand?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yesterday while inaugurating the National Students Union of India Convention, Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, dubbed the entire Opposition as supporters of the killers of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (*Interruptions*). Are we supporters of the killers of Shrimati Indira Gandhi? How can he make such a statement?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, what was that when the same statement was being made here the day before yesterday.

[*English*]

You people were saying something like that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody says outside the House, you can also reply.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making noise?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Yesterday the Prime Minister spoke about Central intervention in Assam. What right has he got to speak on Central intervention in Assam? I charge the Government of India ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh, the thing is that...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to listen?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, this shouting does not solve any problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

[*Translation*]

Shri Datta Samant, you please be seated. Why are you making noise.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: To be too angry is not good. It might lead to heart attack.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dineshji, the simple thing is, if something unconstitutional is done, the House can take care of it. If somebody says outside, you can also reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Just listen. Let me finish it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me finish. [*Translation*] Just listen to me. The question is whether any unconstitutional act has been done. If any unconstitutional act is done even by the Prime Minister, the House can take care of it. Nobody can do it. You can reply...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Central Government is entitled to look into every matter. But if they do anything unconstitutional, the House can take care of it. There is no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not on the floor of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the light of what you have said, I am raising a constitutional point. You said that if anything has been done which conflicts with the constitution through proper channels, it can be done. I want to point out to you that you have given a Ruling in this House that when the House is in Session, important policy statements must be made on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No policy statement has been made. Irrelevant, Overruled.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has talked about Central intervention in Assam (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been done. No policy statement has been made.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have given a ruling..

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :...that when the House is in Session, policy decision must be announced in the House and not outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Saheb, there is no policy statement which has been made outside the House, I do not agree.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been done. Papers to be laid. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

(*Interruptions*)

[At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members left the House]

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROAD CASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I want to say that the Thakkar Commission report provides ample opportunities to discuss all these things. But they run away from the discussion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing has been allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notification under Delhi Development Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): On behalf of Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1989 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 7678/89]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Central Silk Board Bangalore for 1987-88 and a statement *re* delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7679/89]

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1988, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling for 1985-86 and a statement regarding delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): On behalf of Shri Z.R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 350 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1989, under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7680/89]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7681/89]

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for 1987-88 and statement *re* delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Act Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 together with audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7682/89]

Revision and Annual Report of Birds Jute and Exports Ltd., Calcutta, for 1987-88 and statement *re* delay in laying these papers

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: On behalf of Shri Rafique Alam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7683/89]

Annual Report of and Review on National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd., New Delhi, for 1987-88

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-7684/89]

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Sixty-third Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri): I beg to present the Sixty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.07 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Hundred and forty-fourth and Hundred and forty-fifth Reports

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundar): I beg to present the following Reports:

(1) Hundred and Forty-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Defective Ammunition.

(2) Hundred and Forty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Public Accounts Committee on Union Excise Duties—Price Lists.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* CHANGES IN SUGAR LICENSING POLICY FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): Sir, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Central Government had announced in December, 1986 the new sugar licensing policy for the Seventh Plan Period. Under this policy, the initial capacity of new sugar units to be set up during the Seventh Plan was fixed at 2500 TCD (Tonnes cane crush per day) as against 1250 TCD in the earlier Plan. This was done to take advantage of the economies of scale and facilitate incorporation of modern technology. The spatial distance between a new sugar factory and the existing units was kept at 40 Kms as against 30 kms prescribed earlier. Since the announcement of this policy, there have been representations both from the industry as well as some of the State Governments for relaxation of these conditions, particularly in respect of industrially backward areas, in view of high capital cost and correspondingly higher quantum of share contribution required from cane growers or the State Governments, and the higher cane availability required right from the beginning. Government had, therefore, undertaken a limited review of the sugar licensing policy and after careful consideration have decided to relax the sugar licensing policy already announced for the Seventh Plan period as under:-

a) Licensing of new sugar factories in the Cooperative and Public Sectors in areas specified as industrially backward areas by the Government of India and certified by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to be agro-climatically suited for development of sugarcane, would also be allowed for initial capacity of 1750 TCD subject of the condition that the unit would expand its capacity to 2500 TCD within 5 years of its going into production.

b) The spatial distance of 40 kilometres may be relaxed to 25 Kilometres subject to the satisfaction of the following conditions:-

(i) The average per hectare yield of sugarcane should be higher by atleast 20 per cent over the national average cane yield.

(ii) Atleast 40 per cent of the area should be under improved and high-sucrose varieties of cane like COJ-64, COC-671, etc.

(iii) The Licensing Authority would ensure that adequate cane would continue to be available for existing factories (with potential for further intensive cane development), for meeting both present and future requirements.

The initial capacity to be licensed in such cases will, however, continue to be a minimum of 2500 TCD.

[Sh. Sukh Ram]

c) The incentives which are now available to sugar units with capacity of 2500 TCD would also be available to the new units of 1750 TCD, only for the initial 5 years.

The existing guidelines for granting licences for setting up new sugar units during the Seventh Plan period are being amended to incorporate the above relaxations. The overall guiding principle for licensing new sugar units would be to ensure that adequate cane is available for a new sugar unit to be licensed as also for existing factories, with potential for further intensive cane development, for meeting both present and future requirements.

It is expected that the relaxations now announced, would facilitate the establishment of new sugar units in the cooperative and public sectors in the industrially backward areas. The relaxation of the spatial distance from 40 to 25 Kms will also facilitate setting up of new units in certain areas where cane cultivation is both intensive and extensive, and enough cane is available to sustain additional units even within the radial distance of 25 Kms.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): In Kerala, MLAs lives are in danger. They are on hunger strike. No Minister is prepared even to talk to them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, You don't shout. You give me in writing, not like this.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): I have been writing before. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give in writing; otherwise, you withdraw from the House.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will name you otherwise.

At this stage, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli came and sat on the floor near the Table

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I am naming him. He does not behave properly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, what are you doing? Go back to your seat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): This is not the way. You must obey the Chair.

At this stage, Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli went back to his seat

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kabuli, I will help you. That is what I am saying. Sit down.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Lives of six MLAs are in danger in Kerala. They are on hunger strike. Government is not prepared to speak to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed Mr. Kurien to make a statement under Rule 377.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu,.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. No Chief Minister here. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): Daily these people are raising Tamil Nadu issue irrelevantly here.

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*Not recorded

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed, sit down now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, why can't you sit properly? You are unnecessarily creating trouble.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him not to do it. Now, you are starting it again.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, I have told you time and again that no State matters should be raised in this House. It is unconstitutional. I cannot and I shall not allow it whether it is Tamil Nadu, West Bengal or Gujarat or whatever it is.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: We are discussing the Centre-State relations. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter. Sit down. You are unnecessarily creating trouble.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that nothing can be discussed, nothing goes on record. Dr. Kalanidhi, why can't you sit down? You are unnecessarily creating trouble. I will name you if you don't sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Bhagat-ji, what is this going on? Why can't these Members behave properly?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily, without rhyme or reason they are doing it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Kalanidhi, please sit down. Otherwise. I will name you.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEME FOR PRE-ARRANGED ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HAJ PILGRIMS AT MECCA AND MADINA

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): Sir, twelve years ago the Saudi Government introduced the Scheme of Pre-arranged Accommodation for Haj pilgrims at Makkah and Madinah. The Scheme provides for advance renting of accommodation at Makkah and Madinah for Haj pilgrims of a particular country through negotiations with concerned Saudi Haj authorities. A number of countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, etc. have adopted this Scheme for their pilgrims. Some years ago the Central Haj Committee sought to introduce this Scheme on a voluntary basis for a limited number of Indian Hajis. The response was unsatisfactory and the Scheme was abandoned in the following year despite insistence by the Saudi authorities on its implementation. In 1988 in view of the Saudi Government's insistence the Central Haj Committee implemented the Scheme at Makkah for a limited number of 10,000 Hajis for Haj 1988. Unfortunately, for various reasons including lack of experience on the part of the Central Haj Committee the Scheme could not be implemented efficiently resulting in some inconvenience and hardship to Indian Hajis. The reasons for the failure of this effort have been identified.

For Haj 1989 the Saudi Haj Minister categorically told our Ambassador that the Scheme should be implemented for all Indian Hajis sponsored by the Central Haj Committee as is done by virtually all other countries. According to Saudi regulations

*Not recorded.

[Prof. K.K. Tewari]

exemption from the Scheme could be granted only to those pilgrims who intend to stay with their blood relations or who have confirmed accommodation with recognised Rubats. Faced with the Saudi insistence and our inability to obtain exemption from the Scheme for our Hajis Government decided to implement the Scheme for Haj 1989 and accordingly the Central Haj Committee advertised the Scheme in the Annual Haj Announcement 1989.

In view of a large number of representations received by Government from intending Hajis and eminent Muslim leaders and personalities against adopting the Scheme, the question of exempting Indian Hajis from the Scheme for Haj 1989 was once again raised with the Saudi authorities through diplomatic channels. The Saudi authorities did not relent. In view of the ensuing contradictory press reports and strong public feeling against the Scheme. I was deputed to lead a delegation to Saudi Arabia which included Shri Ibrahim Sulaimen Sait, M.P., Maulana Asad Madani, M.P., Shri Saeedul Hasan, Minister of Labour of Government of Uttar Pradesh and Shri A.S. Gonsalves, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, to hold discussions with the Saudi Haj and Auqaf Minister with a view to explaining difficulties anticipated as a result of implementation of the Pre-arranged Accommodation Scheme.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

From the discussions of clearly emerged that the Scheme was applicable to pilgrims from all countries and an exception could not be made in the case of Indian Hajis. The delegation was also given to understand that the purpose of the Scheme was to ensure the comfort and welfare of the pilgrims. For tens of thousands of pilgrims who come to Makkah during the Haj season each day it was virtually impossible to find suitable accommodation on arrival. Many pilgrims therefore suffered exploitation and discomfort. The Pre-arranged Accommodation Scheme is intended to obviate all these difficultjes. The delegation was also informed by the Saudi authorities that rents for buildings in Makkah and Madinah are not controlled by the Saudi Government and are fixed between the landlords and the Moassassa through negotiations. After selecting various buildings the Moassassa grades them and fixes broad rental levels and then offers them to the authorised delegations from various countries. The rentals are applied uniformally and the Indian Hajis have to pay the same rents as Hajis from other countries for comparable accommodation. All members of the delegation were satisfied that the Saudi authorities would insist on Implementation of the Pre-Arranged Accommodation Scheme and that it could actually improve the lot of our Hajis.

I am pleased to inform the House that consequent upon discussion held by my delegation with the Saudi Minister at Riyadh on March 4, 1989 the concerned Saudi authority had offered to reduce rents for the two types of accommodation at Makkah as per the following details:-

Category	*Distance from Holy Kaaba*	*Rent originally demanded*	*Rent now reduced to*
Type 'A'	400-700 metres	SR. 1200/-	SR. 1150/-
Type 'B'	Within 1 Km.	SR. 1000/-	SR. 900/-

A delegation consisting of the representatives of the Central Haj Committee and the State Haj Committees of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is at present in Saudi Arabia and has negotiated and signed an agreement on March 25, 1989 with the Saudi Moassassa to

rent 22,000 units of accommodation at Makkah as per the reduced rates mentioned above. The delegation will now inspect and select buildings available for renting at Makkah and Madinah.

We are deeply conscious of our responsibility to look after the comfort and welfare of our pilgrims, many of whom are old and weak and need care and assistance. It is our objective that the pilgrims should live in suitable accommodation arranged for them in advance to eliminate confusion and hardship. This year not only will the accommodation be pre-arranged but it is also our intention to ensure allotment of accommodation in a scientific and rational manner through computerised information. Every Haji on completion of his immigration and customs formalities after arrival will be promptly guided to his place of residence with the help of reservation charts. Computerisation of information will also be of invaluable help in the matter of helping lost Hajis.

We are confident that the Pre-arranged Accommodation Scheme will add greatly to the comfort and well-being of our pilgrims. The Government has also sanctioned additional seasonal staff for the Consulate General, Jeddah, to ensure proper implementation of the scheme. Another significant step taken by the Government for the welfare of the pilgrims is the establishment of a ten-bed hospital in Makkah during the forth coming Haj. This would facilitate treatment of many cases of illness which are too serious for our Medical Mission but not serious enough for the Saudi medical authorities to admit in their hospitals. An additional ambulance is also being supplied, the quantity of medicines augmented and the strength of the Medical Mission increased.

For the long-term welfare of our pilgrims, we also propose to locate a Rubat Officer at the Consulate-General of India at Jeddah to go into the question of retrieval of Rubats. As Hon'ble Members are aware, Indians had established endowments both in Makkah and Madinah which were of invaluable help to the pilgrims. Once the Rubat Officer completes collection of legal documents concerning these Rubats, the task of obtaining compensation for Rubats since acquired by the Saudi Government could commence. As per Saudi regulations the compensation can be used only for establishing new Rubats where our pilgrims can stay free of cost in future.

I trust Hon'ble Members will agree that Government have taken due care to ensure that our pilgrims performing Haj this year can look forward to orderly arrangements for their stay in Saudi Arabia which will not only ensure their comfort and welfare but also ensure that they are not exploited by unscrupulous landlords. I should like to inform the House in conclusion that despite acute financial constraints Government have agreed to raise the quota of Haj pilgrims who would be provided with foreign exchange for their travel from 23,000 to 24,000 this year.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I welcome the hon. Minister's statement, I congratulate him. It is a comprehensive statement but I would like to seek a clarification...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. No. Now, matters under Rule 377. Except that nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into that.

12.26 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Demand for reviewing the decision to set up the headquarter of General Manager, Western Coal fields of Wani area at village Tadali in Chandrapur district, in place of Wani itself

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATEL (Yavatmal): In reply to my Unstarred Question, it was stated that the decision regarding location of the headquarters of the General Manager of Western Coal fields, Wani will be taken by the Company in due course. Now it is understood that the Government and the company

*Not recorded.

[Sh. Uttam Rao Patel]

have taken a decision to set up headquarters of General manager of Wani area, (District Yavatmal), at village Tadali district Chandrapur which will start functioning in 1989-90.

This decision is an injustice to Wani area.

Tadali in district Chandrapur is about 90 kilometres from Wani. Wani is a big prosperous town with modern facilities and is within a distance of 15 kilometres from main line manufacturing centres and various existing and new coal mines.

It is requested that taking into consideration the strong feelings of the people and necessity, the headquarters of General Manager, West Coal Fields of Wani area, should be located at Wani itself and Government should reconsider the decision in greater interest.

[*Translation*]

(ii) Demand for starting construction work of Sakri-Hasanpur and Darbhanga Samastipur railway lines in Bihar

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): On account of not having started the construction of Sakri-Hasanpur and Darbhanga-Samastipur railway lines, four crore people of North Bihar are very much agitated. This is so because the construction work of both these lines had been started. Under the Ruling Works Programme in the Railway Budget of 1985-86, 86-87 and 87-88, it was given a priority of first and seventh place respectively. The Railway Ministry is not paying any attention to the construction of these lines, inspite of their inclusion in the priority list. The late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, the former Railway Minister late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and Late Shri Kedar Pandey had even fixed the period for completion of the construction of these two lines. All the hon. Members of Parliament from Bihar have also submitted their memoranda to the hon. Railway Minister on a number of occasions. The Sangharsh Samiti in North Bihar has started their "rail roko" movement besides offering the court arrest. Hence I urge upon the Central Government to provide for starting the construction work of Sakri-Hasanpur and Darbhanga railway line in the interest of general public of North Bihar.

[*English*]

(iii) Demand for establishing a 'Gem Park' in Western Orissa

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the need to set up a Gem Park in Orissa. A lot of precious and Semi-precious stones have now become available in Orissa especially in Western Orissa. While diamond is available in the river bed of Mahanadi in Sambalpur, Bolangir and Phulabani district in Orissa, gems and other precious and semi-precious stones are available in Sambalpur, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of the state. Besides a large number of outsiders and some local people are engaged in the exploitation of these precious stones. However, the exploitation of the precious and semi-precious stones is not carried out systematically. It is, therefore, very necessary to make a thorough and detailed survey on the availability of these stones and thereafter take up the exploitation of these precious and semi-precious stones in a systematic manner.

The State Government of Orissa have already sent a proposal to the Diamond and Gem Development Corporation under the Union Commerce Ministry for establishment of a Gem Park in that state on the lines of Gujarat, Rajasthan and recently in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Orissa is willing to extend all possible help and assistance in the establishment of the park. This Gem Park will also encourage a large number of local entrepreneurs and local artisans to get gainful employment.

As such, I demand that a Gem Park should be established in Western Orissa in particular.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Demand for extending STD facilities to Bhandara, Tumsar and Gondia in Maharashtra and increasing capacity of telephone exchanges there

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the following matters of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

STD facility has not been extended to Bhandara, Tumsar and Gondia towns of Bhandara district in Maharashtra, even though cable for the same had been laid more than one year back. All these three towns have their connection with every part of India and the foreign countries. Bhandara is a district city and a big business centre of utensils with a defence factory and sun flag iron-steel factory, and Ashok Leyland truck factory. Tumsur is also known for its paper mills, rice mills, ferrous-manganese factory, Ven Ganga, Cooperative sugar mill, Mines of manganese and India Ltd. and the head office of the country's biggest ferrous manganese producer, Ferrous Alloys Corporation. Gondia has a Bidi factory, a rice market, paper mill, rice mills, industries located in the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Complex, tiles factory and a big trading centre. Despite all this, people have to face a lot of problems due to the mismanaged telephone system of this district. Even the installed capacity of the telephone exchanges at Bhandara, Tumsur, Gondia towns is very low. Constant efforts are being made since last nine years to augment the capacity of the telephone exchanges of these 3 towns and to link them with the S.T.D. facility. However we have not been fully successful in this. Inspite of all assurances, these things have not been done, I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Communication to issue immediately the orders to link these three towns namely Bhandara, Tumsur, Gondia with S.T.D. facility and to augment the capacity of these telephone exchanges.

[*English*]

(v) Demand for taking up with the Kerala Government the question of solution to the crisis in cashew industry in the State and thus end fast of three M.L.As

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, the cashew industry is in severe crisis due to the low price offered to the growers and the farmers are on an agitational path. Since cashew is one of the major items which we export for earning foreign exchange, this is going to affect our foreign exchange earnings also. Farmers will be forced to convert cashew plantations to other more profitable crops.

Since it is a matter affecting the foreign exchange earning of the country, the Central Government should take necessary action in the matter. Three MLAs of Kerala State are on fast for the last ten days on this issue. Central Government should take up the matter immediately with the State Government of Kerala to solve the crisis in the cashew industry so that our export is not affected and also to ensure that the lives of the three fasting MLAs are saved.

I request the hon. Speaker to direct the Government to take immediate action in order to save the lives of the three elected representatives of Kerala.

(vi) Demand for buying through the Tobbaco Board the high grade tobacco grown in Andhra Pradesh at the agreed price and exploring avenues for export of the F-1 and F-2 varieties

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, tobacco and cotton are most important

[Sh. B.N. Reddy]

commercial crops in Andhra Pradesh. Our country is earning more than Rs. 100 crores worth foreign exchange by export of tabacco. We are also earning Rs. 1500 crores in the form of excise duty on it, but such an important valuable crop is not finding remunerative prices in the market.

There is spurt in the prices of coal, fuel and pesticides resulting in escalation in the cost of cultivation. Government announced support prices which are not remunerative and have no relation to export prices.

The maximum price in the market for tobacco for F-1 grade was Rs. 2400 for 100 kg in the beginning and after a few days, it fell down to Rs. 1800 and to Rs. 1700. This resulted in heavy loss amounting to more than Rs. 20 crores for cultivators. This affected very production of tobacco going down to 75 million kgs. instead of 80 million kgs. So, in order to save this crop, buy at least 10 million kilos of high grade tobacco through Tobacco Board at the prices agreed to on 8th March this year and the Union Government should also expiore all avenues abroad for exporting the F-1 and F-2 varieties of tobacco.

(vii) Demand for steps to check the recurring floods in Assam

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Sir, floods cause havoc in Assam during June to October every year. All rivers of the north-eastern region come down to river Brahmaputra and carry through its course of earth from the hill tracks, mud and coal from the coal fields of Margherita and Leadu, thereby all the river beds by silting go up and on a small downpour the river water spreads over the plain areas of Brahmaputra and Borak valley. The devastating floods that take place every year have swallowed the entire economy of Assam. Every year many people lose their precious lives, standing crops are damaged, dwelling houses are washed away and cattle, bridges and roads are also washed away or badly damaged. The Union Government should come up with some positive solution to control the flow of excess water of river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. The problem of floods should be taken up as a national problem and not as the problem of Assam alone. Assam is the granary of all resources of the country which is building the nation. If the granary is lost, then everything is lost. Hence, I request that this matter may be taken up seriously and ways and means may be found to solve this burning problem permanently.

(viii) Demand for a T.V. Relay centre at Chalisgaon in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): There is an urgent need for establishing a television relay centre at Chalisgaon in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. It is understood that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has clubbed Chalisgaon with the expansion of relay centre at Aurangabad. But even if power of television relay centre at Aurangabad is increased people from chalisgaon area will not be benefitted because large hills separate Chalisgaon from Aurangabad.

The population of Chalisgaon and its nearby areas is about 21 lakhs. Hence, if a television relay centre is installed at Chalisgaon about three lakh people in the surrounding areas will be benefited. Hence, I urge upon the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to sanction and install a television relay centre at Chalisgaon.

(ix) Demand for proper growth and development of Calcutta Port, labely working at half of its capacity

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, Calcutta port has been losing its importance day by day. The one time glory of country, Calcutta port has been paling into insignificance. This is largely due to neglect and absence of well-defined policy in relations to the economic development of the north eastern States. Its navigability has been affected due to diversion of the

Ganges water from Farakka. Major port of sea-born traffic has been diverted to other ports much to the detriment of the regional economy. It has been working at almost half of its capacity with apparently no prospect of growth and development in the foreseeable future. In this context, Government should take proper steps to save the Calcutta port.

18.40 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS-*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri Buta Singh on 30th March, 1989, namely:-

> "That this House do consider the Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations".

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since last 3 days this august House has been discussing the most important issue of the country, i.e. Centre-State relations. This is perhaps for the first time in the last 40 years that the hon. Members have got an opportunity to re-open discussion on such issues of national importance and to take a decision within our constitutional ambit about the form of system for our present and future generations in view of our experiences in respect of the Constitution which was framed for us, by the founding fathers of this country. We would have to examine it in the light of the experiences gained during this period, what should be the arrangement for the present as also for future so that our democratic set up and the unity and integrity of the country could be strengthened, and law and order could be established permanently. It was quite obvious that the hon. Members should have considered this issue seriously above their party affillations and side track the burning issue of politics. I am happy that most of the hon. Members have stuck to this norm. At times, some of the hon. Members did create some commotion by raising the petty issues of their States during the discussion which lead to heated discussions. But on the whole, the entire debate was basically academic and above the party lines, for which I express gratitude to the hon. Members for having risen above their party ideology to express their valuable opinion in the wider interest of the country, the society and the entire nation.

This shows that even today in case of a national issue, all our political parties, whether be it Opposition or the Ruling party think unitedly so as to find out the ways of making the country prosperous and strong and to preserve the country's security, peace, unity and mutual harmony. It is difficult to quote the names of the individual members but I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion.

The first question was about the action taken so far by the Government on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. As I have already said, the Government has an open mind towards the views expressed by the hon. members in this House. The Sarkaria Commission have finalised their report after their extensive study tours through out the country. They took the written and oral evidence not only of the Members of all the political parties whether it was the Ruling party or the Opposition, who evinced interest in it, but also of other intellectuals. For this purpose, the commission visited even the State capitals and had talks with the specialists. I, myself appeared before the commission and participated in a lengthy discussion with them. A number of my colleagues, the hon. Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition went there and the commission also held discussion with the Chief Ministers. The report of the Commission has been framed keeping the subject and its importance in view in the true sense of the term. Shri Sarkaria and his colleagues

[S. Buta Singh]

have exhaustively dwelt upon the subject in their report. Hence, I would like to express my thanks to Shri Sarkaria and all his colleagues on behalf of this august House and the entire country. The citizens of our country will be indebted to him for this herculean task he has performed.

Sir, the biggest issue which has been touched upon by every Member—whether of Congress or of the Opposition is regarding the basic structure of our Constitution i.e. federal structure of our country. A number of hon. Members have tried to compare it with those of the other countries and have referred to the Constitution of U.S.A., Canada, Australia and U.K. In this regard, my only submission is that our federal structure is unique in itself. There is democracy in our country whereas there are many other countries which have the federal structure but without democracy. Therefore, if we compare it, with them, we would not find there those circumstances which are prevailing here in our country. I am not talking of all the countries but when we start comparing, the question of circumstances under which the Constitution functions there, does arise. There is democracy in our country. We are happy that every citizen has understood this truly and we realised this when there was a big change in 1977. Had our citizens lost their faith in democracy, perhaps the basic structure of our country would have got shattered while passing through the process of change one can find many countries in this very continent of Asia where with a change, the entire structure gets changed and often the army personnel get hold of the Government. Therefore, I feel that the people have great faith in us for which we pay tributes to the people who have strengthened the democracy and did not let their faith in it be mitigated. When we compare this with other countries, we should keep it in our mind that the circumstances and interactions in our country also have had their impact on democracy. Everyone knows it that the structure of our constitution is federal. The hon. Member is more learned than me and since he is also an expert in law, I would not like to go into its details. I would first like to proceed just quoting one example. I have in my view the debate of the Constituent Assembly wherein it was discussed that the Constitution of our country is based on federal structure. When there was a debate in the constituent Assembly in 1949, a number of contemporary scholars and great leaders had expressed their views on it in the following words:-

[*English*]

> "The Constitution as emerged from the Constituent Assembly 1949 has an important federal feature but it cannot be called federal in the classical type. It cannot be called unitary either because it envisages a diversified political system of a special type. And Dr. Ambedkar himself has gone on record and he has said that it is unitary in extraordinary situation, such as war or emergency and federal in normal circumstances. Some legal authorities also have described our federal system as quasi federal Constitution."

[*Translation*]

These labels are not of much significance and instead of that the progress achieved by our countrymen while working in accordance with this provision made under the constitution is more important. We remember Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, when we see the effect of the constitution on our administration and judiciary set up. While moving the Motion for the Constitution of India, he said:-

[*English*]

Dr. Ambedkar while speaking on the Motion to designate India as a Federation of States explained and I quote: "that though India was to be a Federation, a Federation was not the result of an agreement by the States to join in a Federation and that the Federation not being the result of an agreement, no State has the right to secede from

it. The Federation is a union because it is indestructible. Though the country and the people may be divided into different States for the convenience of the administration, the country is one integral whole. Its people—a single people—living under a single imperium derived from a single source. The Americans had to wage a civil war to establish that the States have no right to secession and that their Federation was indestructible. The Drafting Committee thought that it was better to make it clear at the outset rather than to leave it to speculation or to disputes."

So, this is what the founding fathers of our Constitution had said about the Federation. Now, if we closely look at the functioning of our Constitution and the concept of our country which has gone to the people who are not so well-educated, not even literate, they also have realised by now.

[*Translation*]

In real sense, the preamble of our Constitution, written by our ancestors has taken the country as a whole unit. I am emphasising on this fact, because a number of hon. Members of both sides have raised points about the relationship between States and the Centre. The idea of centre and states relates to the convenience of implementation of development works, administrative works or maintenance of certain Department at a particular spot. We should read the preamble of our constitution, if we want to know about the philosophy behind all the scheme of things. It has been clearly state in it that "we, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, Democracy Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity, and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. This proves that our whole country was taken as a single unit, when the Constitution of our country was framed. At that time, it didn't occur to our ancestors that some day, people from a particular State will call themselves a nation. As hon. Member, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had indicated that a final decision has already been taken in the Preamble itself. According to my humble opinion, it is totally unacceptable under the Constitution to call the country as multi-nation or to talk of various nations because the country is one unit. This can effect the psyche of our countrymen. This can be a misleading factor. It is unfortunate that some of our political parties still talk about this. They might be getting inspiration from the Constitution of any other country. A I said earlier, the Constitution of other countries are designed to suit their own conditions. They may be favourable or unfavourable. The Constitution of our country is suitable for our conditions and procedures. While copying any other country, we should not forget that if we talk on these lines, it may effect the basic unity of our country.

Such things give birth to the theory of son of the soil. This causes hatred against our those countrymen, who settled in different remote corners of the country and forgot about the migration of their ancestors there and now they consider themselves natives of that very State. Disturbances take place when such feelings of multi-nationalism are spread among the people by others. Wherever you go, whether it is Assam, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab or Nagaland, you will find our society is disturbed owing to these parochial feelings. Atrocities are committed on innocent people and they have to be kept in camps as their shops are burnt. They have to migrate to other States. This is the root cause behind it. So I want that this August House and the whole country should resolve that we are one nation, in which issue of multi-nation should never be discussed at all. India is our country and we are all Indians.

Our religions, our dress and our languages may be different. We should give maximum respect to the languages and develop them as much as we can. All are our Indian languages. The danger to the unity

[S. Buta Singh]

and integrity of the country arises when we feel that our nation can secede on the basis of language. This is not the question of any political party. That is why I am repeating it. It should be looked from this point of view. If we take this lightly, it will not create good mentality.

Such mentalities have been developed and are posing danger. This mentality gives rise to the feeling of communalism, linguistic chauvinism, regionalism, which we are finding today in the country. Today, the citizen of a State is deprived of employment in his own state. This is being done on the basis of the theory of son of the soil.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): There is great danger.

S. BUTA SINGH: There is great danger. So, we should all make efforts to check this dangerous trend. Party affiliation or language issue should not stand in the way. I would like to say.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You openly oppose it.

S. BUTA SINGH: What can be more open than this? Shri Somnath, this is the august House. The entire nation look towards the House for direction. We are grateful to those great patriots *viz.* Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who gave us a new lease of life. The country cannot be in any type of danger so long feelings of patriotism remain in our country. The country will become weak the day these feeling vanish. That is why I would like to lay emphasis on it.

Sir, hon. Members are aware that this Commission was set up by Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1983. There was no demand as such at that time. (*Interruptions*). I am talking of 1983. There were some demands. Although the issue was being debated, yet this Commission was set up by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in national interest.

13.00 hrs.

Today, on this occasion, I pay homage to her because the national interest was supreme in her mind. She set up the Commission in 1983, because she knew her countrymen and was concerned about the country, so it was the time that the people should review the results of the constitutional infrastructure which was in force for the last 40 years and should review the position as to whether any changes are required or not. We have got the Commission's Report, and they have carried out all the instructions given by her. There is no such issue which is related to the national interest but has not been gone through thoroughly. This report itself is a tribute to the memory of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who arranged such a big exercise. The Hon'ble Members have also mentioned various aspects particularly Shri Ayappu Reddy, Shri Gadgil, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Thampan Thomas, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Somu etc. The Government will put forth its views on the basis of views expressed by hon. Members so far as it was decided earlier. The Government has not yet taken a stand on the Commission's Report, because this issue of national interest is not only related to any party or the Government or opposition and therefore, there should be a national debate. Therefore, we took it to the Consultative Committee for exhaustive discussions. It was discussed for four days in four meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter discussions took place in Rajya Sabha for 3-4 days and this discussion will come to an end in the Lok Sabha. Besides, the Commission's Report has been sent to the State Governments and to the thinkers, journalists, Chief Editors, intellectuals, Bar Council and those people of the country who have taken interest in it. We are getting their views. As soon as this process will be completed, although the Government has got views of 19 States till now.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: As you wish, but I will take only half an hour more.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House feels we can have the Lunch break...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister can continue after the Lunch break.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock

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The Lok Sabha reasssembled after lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Buta Singh to continue his speech.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the administrative and statutory provisions have been made by taking into consideration the entire country as one unit. Now I would like to draw the attention of the Members of the House towards the major recommendations made by the Commission. The Commission has made it clear that Parliament would be the supreme body in the matters dealing with legislation, while union would be supreme in executive matters. The same ideal seems to have been adopted here in both these fields. As I have already said the whole country is considered as a single unit for administrative purposes. The unit can become strong if legislative powers vest in Parliament and administrative powers remain with union. It is, therefore, necessary that All India services like IAS and IPS remain under the control of the Central Government. So far as the existing distribution of powers is concerned, the commission has made it clear that:

[*English*]

The existing distribution of powers, including taxation powers, have worked reasonably well.

[*Translation*]

We will maintain it. Besides, the Government of India has a open mind to the recommendation regarding providing adequate resources to the States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When this matter would be taken up?

S. BUTA SINGH: The Central Government would take the matter after this discussion is over.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should discuss the matter with the Chief Ministers.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have already stated that Chief Ministers of 19 states have conveyed their views and as soon as the views of the rest-of-the Chief Minister are available, the Government would form its opinion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about Corporation Tax?

S. BUTA SINGH: The Government will clarify its stand in this regard after this discussion is over. Some of the hon. Members have raised the issue of emergency powers. It has been our experience and the commission also agrees with it that these powers have been exercised only in unavoidable circumstances. Such powers were exercised at various places but not for toppling the opposition Governments, though many of the members sitting that side have said that these powers were exercised indiscriminately with a political angle for toppling the State Governments. We did never exercise these powers for toppling the Governments of any particular party. This has been done if the circumstances so demanded and in the interest of the nation as well as of the state We do not want and we would never like to remove a representative Government in future also. But we wouldn't like to withdraw this provision from the constitution because there may be circumstances when national emotional, and social integration are found in danger and the Government is unable to face the situation then, they may have to take recourse to this provision. Many hon. Members like Shri Selvendran, Shri Sharad Dighe, Shri Hetram, Shri Mahajan, Virendra Patil and other have expressed their views on this subject. I would like to submit that we have always followed the examples which have been created by our great leaders like Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When we discuss anything about the office of a Governor then, we must keep the mind the institution and not the individual. Our experience in general has been good. There might have been some occasions when an individual has been responsible for the rift between the Governor and the Chief Minister in a State. It has been the experience of all the political parties. But it is not in the interest of the country to change the whole institution because of an individual. The Governors are appointed on the basis of ability, capacity and experience they have. Though there is no specific provision to consult the Chief Minister of the concerned state in the appointment of a Governor, yet the Central Government have always consulted the concerned Chief Ministers just in order to follow a specific procedure and keep a harmonious relationship between the centre and states. The Government have not appointed even a single Governor without having consultations with the Chief Minister of the concerned state.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Baukura): What did you do in West Bengal? You just informed the appointment of the Governor.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): This shows that how can you go**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is wrong in it?

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Saifuddin is just like my younger brother. I do not mind for what he says. He is quite younger to me. But the truth is that I would not say ".....". I give due respect to the concerned Chief Minister. The thing is that when the consultations were going on he said that he would not reveal this thing and will say to the press that he was not consulted.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Simply information was given.

S. BUTA SINGH: We have good relations with each other. So I would like to submit that he made a statement in view of his being a Chief Minister of opposition party but as I bear the responsibilities of the Home Ministry, I have also to do my duty. We must give priority to the interests of the nation. What I want to say is that every State Government has been consulted and we would be careful in future also. Our experience in this regard has not been so bad, even then we are ready to introduce further reform wherever possible.

Some of the hon. Members have referred to the inter-state council. Sarkaria Commission has also made certain recommendations in this regard. I am glad to find that the members of ruling party as well as those of the opposition parties have been fully conscious about the national interests and there has been no political considera-

**Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

tion in their views. The hon. Members like Shri Ayyapu Reddy, Shri Gadgil, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Thampan Thomas, Somu Sahib and Shri Virendra Patil have expressed their views in a very dignified manner. There is nothing new in it. These provision are already there in the constitution. But the fact is that our experience regarding the National Development Council and other taxation bodies has been very good. It has been our endeavour to see that no such establishment or institutions is established which is guided by political motives either of the ruling or the opposition political party. I have attended the meetings of National Development Council, I would not like to comment about it here, but I really feel concerned for whatever I have found there. The plans of every state are discussed in the council extensively. Under the planning process, first of all State Governments prepare their plans and then submit them to the Planning Commission and then the Planning Commission makes provisions for every State keeping in view the entire natural canvass, existing national conditions, the plans received from the States, the resources available in the entire country etc. Thus the schemes included in the plans of every State are approved. In short we can say that keeping the broader national canvass and the various conditions prevailing in the country in view funds are allocated to the State Governments in such a way that there may be national development all around. The entire country is supposed to be benefited by the developments in a particular State and the State is supposed to contribute to the national resources. It is in this context, the proposed plans are discussed with the Chief Ministers in the Development Councils, priorities are fixed and the five year plan prepared at national level is then presented before the House, where this matter is again discussed extensively. Then only the State plans are approved. If we look to the conditions prevailing in the entire nation, the resources available in the 7-8 states of Eastern region, and if we consider that the plans should be sanctioned in accordance to the resources available in the respective state then, I must admit that the states which come under Eastern region, like the hill areas of Uttar, Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, desert area of Rajasthan, border area of Gujarat, do not have adequate resources. There are many States like Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal etc. whose capacity for resource generation is governed by geographical conditions and as a matter of fact, no State can be completely self-reliant and the North-Eastern States in particular about which it is common knowledge that essential commodities have to be supplied to them from other parts of the country.

Today, in the morning, Shri Goswami was referring to the Bodo movement. The Government is aware that the Bodos have become a menace for the entire eastern region. Food supplies are not reaching there. Train service are disrupted for 10 to 20 days at a stretch. All the National Highways are also blocked by them. On one hand these States are not self-sufficient in the matter of production to meet in full the requirements of their people and on the other hand, the distribution system is not effective enough with the result that there is cost escalation by the time the supplies reach Kohima from Calcutta. Therefore, our present Planning system which keeps in view the interests and requirements of the whole nation is the ideal one in this regard. Hence, I think that the new inter-state councils will not serve any useful purpose in this matter. We do not want any fresh point of controversy to develop which may obstruct the current pace of development and the achievements we are making. Nevertheless, we shall keep an open mind to the views expressed by the hon. Members in this connection and if it is necessary to take steps to improve the existing situation, we shall do the needful.

Along with it, the Sarkaria Commission has made its recommendation on a very significant subject. It has recommended that the Centre should allow the State Governments to legislate on the subjects given in the Concurrent list to the maximum possible

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extent. The Centre should not take over the legislation of subjects mentioned in the Concurrent list. I would say that whatever legislation has been made in relation to the concurrent list has benefited the States only. Regardless of whether the Parliament Frames laws under the said list, the implementation thereof falls within the purview of the State Governments.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You do not give your assent. In case of Gujarat you have given your assent but in case of West Bengal, you have withheld the same.

S. BUTA SINGH: I think that I have cleared as many Bills of West Bengal, as perhaps no other Government has done during the last ten years. However, we will make efforts to clear the pending Bills of West Bengal.

As regards the legislation made on subjects under the Concurrent list, I want to give an illustration in this matter. The transfer of 'Education' from the State list to the concurrent list has benefited the States enormously because the extent of resources which have been made available to the States could not have been possible if the education had remained a state subject. The Central Government has extended large scale assistance to the States for the purpose of education which has been given different name of 'Human resources development' by the Hon, Prime Minister. It is no longer to be understood in its restricted sense but now it has larger implications. It involves the development of the entire human being and it has been given a new name of Human Resources Development. The physical aspect of human development is also included under it. That is why, the States have received a lot more assistance and resources than ever before. If I were to speak on behalf of the States I would have recommended for taking over the maximum number of subjects under the concurrent list whereby maximum resources could be transferred to the States. When I was the Minister of Agriculture, all the centrally sponsored schemes were transferred to the States except education and extension services which were retained. Even the pilot schemes had been transferred to them. The States were immensely benefited by it and as a result our food production is going to be all time high this year despite the drought situation which prevailed last year. It has been possible merely because of our Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's liberal policy under which he provided more resources to the States and the States became more prosperous. In the Planning Commission and in the august House it was decided under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister that required resources shall be mobilised by the States themselves and the States too reciprocated accordingly.

Several hon. Members such as Shri Virendra Patil, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Shripati Mishra have expressed their point of view regarding the financial powers. Shri Bipin Pal Das also while expressing his views on this subject, had said that

[*English*]

representation of State in financial institutions lie LIC, UTI, IDBI and NIC meetings.

[*Translation*]

They also said that N.D.C. meetings should be converted more frequently and that the Finance Commission should be an independent body.

[*English*]

According Constitutional status to the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that:

[*English*]

More powers to the State Governments in financial matters. Incorporation of terms of

reference of the Finance Commission in the Constitution.

According Constitutional status to the NDC.

[*Translation*]

These are vital issues.

The present Finance Commission has received some very useful and laudable suggestions from the States. As soon as the Commission submits its reports, the Central Government will consider it fully and with an open mind so that maximum financial support can be provided to the States.

The Commission while making its recommendations has made a mention of some irritants in the Centre-State relations which include industries, mines, minerals, inter-state water, agriculture forests food and civil supplies etc. The Government has paid due consideration to these aspects and the suggestions of the hon. Members are also available with the Government in this regard.

I will conclude by mentioning the point of decentralisation of democracy on the final point, I would like to mention the points raised by Shri Ramoowalia. I think it appropriate to apprise the House and the country about it.

As regard the Anandpur Saheb Resolution the Sarkaria Commission has dealt upon it because in clause 2 of the Punjab Accord it was provided and I quote:

[*English*]

In so far as Anandpur Saheb Resolution deals with Centre-State relations. It stands referred to the Sarkaria Commission.

[*Translation*]

The Sarkaria Commission examined this issue in detail. At that time, the Akali Government was in power in Punjab and it had sent a memorandum to the Commission about Anandpur Saheb Resolution and the Commission took a stand in this matter. However, before giving recommendation, it said that there has been a lot of confusion regarding the Anandpur Saheb Resolution. It has been so because the 3 copies of the resolution were submitted to the commission which had different wordings, text and issues. The first copy of the resolution was passed in 1973, the second was passed in 1971 in an open session of the Akali Dal and the third and the last one was presented in the shape of a memorandum to the Central Government in 1981. Therefore, when the Memoranda were submitted to the Sarkaria Commission in 1987, it gave its recommendations on the basis of the 1973 resolution.

[*Translation*]

In which the Commission had stated that

[*English*]

> "The Commission took that the 1973 resolution constituting the main demand and also referred to and considered the statement made in the Memorandum submitted by the Akali Party in 1987. Accordingly, the main demand of the party considered by the Commission was the interference of the Union should be restricted to Defence, Foreign Relations, Currency and general Communications and that all other powers should vest in the States. Further, for the expenditure incurred by the Union in respect of the above subjects, the States should contribute in proportion to their representation in the Parliament."

[*Translation*]

On these points the Sarkaria Commission has expressed its following views.

[*English*]

> 'The Commission has rejected this demand on two grounds. If only four

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subjects referred to above are to remain in the Union List and all other subjects including heads of taxation are excluded from the Union List and assigned to the States, the country cannot survive as one integrated nation. There doesn't exist anywhere in the world today Union or Federation in which the national Government has no fiscal resources of its own, independent of the constituent unit."

Translation

On one hand the resolution was rejected on the basics of the aforementioned points and on the other hand it recommended that

[*English*]

"If the re-distribution of power is to be made as proposed, it will amount to drastic changes in the scheme and frame-work of the Constitution and as such it will firstly be beyond the terms of reference of the Commission and secondly beyond amending the powers of Parliament conferred by Article 368 because it affects the basic structure of the Constitution."

[*Translation*]

The Commission rejected the resolution on the above mentioned two grounds and had commended that:

[*English*]

"The Commission has also rejected the pernicious theory of linguistic home-land propounded by the Akali Party Government of Punjab in its memorandum. It has accepted the stand taken by us in our memorandum with the approval..."

So, this is the conclusion of the Commission

[*Translation*]

It is neither in the interest of the country nor within the framework of the constitution. However, it can be discussed. Therefore, I want to state that while arriving at the Punjab Accord, all the views expressed by the hon. Members were kept in view.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the Centre has got enormous powers. Even the Sarkaria Commission has also recommended more powers to the Centre. At the same time, when you are having every right to take action against the Chief Ministers those who are abusing the police machinery, abusing and misusing the power—in detail, we have spoken yesterday and day before yesterday also in regard to these matters—the hon. Minister has not mentioned anything in this regard. I want to know because you have received the Governor's report also in regard to the violent incidents that took place in Tamil Nadu (*Interruptions*) Actually a Lady Member has been assaulted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): How can he refer to that now? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is shameful for the country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you take your seats first.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU. I want to know from the hon. Minister about this matter. Actually, a Lady member has been assaulted. Sir, they have also been born to mothers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you take your seats Mr. Kolandaivelu, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: He is born to a mother. (*Interruptions*) When we have all been born to the mothers, how can we assault a Lady Member? It is a shameful act. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, all of you take your seats. If you go on obstructing the proceedings like this, I cannot run the House. First, all of you take your seats. If you go on interrupting, I cannot allow this. Mr. Kolandaivelu, take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, the hon. Minister is in receipt of the Governor's report. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, all of you take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I cannot allow these things.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, It gave me pleasure to witness the drama of opposition unity. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): The Chief Minister was also assaulted. His spects were broken and the Budget papers were thrown. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU:...**...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, in response to points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Kolandaivelu and as I said it yesterday also, I would have certainly replied the points raised by him with regard to any Chief Minister provided he raised it in the context of Centre-State relations. As he has desired to know one thing and it is a fact that we have received a communication from the Governor of Tamil Nadu along with the memorandum he received from the AIADMK leader Shrimati jay Lalitha about the incident that took place in the Tamil Nadu Assembly. We are looking to it and shall take action on it under the rules...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Only the memorandum has been received through the Governor. That is all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI. N.V.N. SOMU: The Chief Minister eas assaulted. His spects were broken and the Budget papers were thrown away. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Is it not a shameful act against the lady? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu, kindly take your seat. All of you kindly take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: That is why, a strong Centre is needed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please order.

(*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, we have also received information that the Government of Tamil Nadu has deployed police intelligence for espionaging on the Governor, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Naik today morning. It has also been learnt that the Chief Minister of the State has suspended the Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector was suspended because he was espionaging on the Governor of the State. This is the reason of his suspension. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I am on a point of order.

S. BUTA SINGH: There cannot be a point of order in a speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. What is this?

(*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is not yielding, what can I do.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I am asking your permission. I do not require his permission. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I you direct me, I will. Otherwise, I am not listening to what he is saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule you want to raise a point of order?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Under Rule 376. The House is now discussing the Centre-State relations. Earlier the Speaker did not allow a debate on what happened in Tamil Nadu because the Parliament...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no point of order. We are not allowing like this. We are not discussing anything like that. There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unparliamentary words will not go on record. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing any one. There is no point of order. Now, the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Don't use unparliamentary words. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you will please take your seats. I am not allowing any debate on the Tamil Nadu issue. I am not allowing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, let me tell you, He asked me whether the governor had sent the communication, and I said, "Yes, the Governor had sent the communication". What is wrong in its? (*Interruptions*)

You have not listened, you have not heard. What can I do? (*Interruptions*)

Shri P.J. Kurien mentioned about recommendations relating to the there-language formula and the media. He has welcomed this. I would like to say only this much that the three-language formula was evolved keeping in view the broader interest of the nation. It has worked well and the Government of India is fully committed to the functioning of the three-language formula. We will strengthen it further and we will see that this formula works throughout the country.

Similarly Shri Banatwala mentioned about. Security and welfare matters of linguistic and religious minorities to be placed in the Concurrent List. Sufficient representation of minorities in the State is to be ensured. Strict enforcement of Code of Conduct to the minority communities. These are some of the matters.

[*Translation*]

We remain always vigilant to see that the secular structure of our society is maintained. We are not in favour of thrusting any religion, faith or language on the others. Nor do we want others to do the same, no matter whether they are in minority or in majority. If some people are in majority in one State, they are in minority in other states. Our great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi set an objective before us so that we could build our society by treading on the path of the secularism. If we drive our society to a particular religion or faith, our society will become weak. While in the present situation the question of nationalism has assumed importance, it is the question of secularism which is more important. Then only democracy could be survived and we can forge towards socialism. If we weaken these two vital pillars, we can march neither towards secularism nor to democracy. As such there should be no difference on this point. It should be unanimously acceptable to the entire House and the whole country.

I shall conclude after making yet another point with regard to decentralisation of people's power. (*Interruptions*). Our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is spreading this message to every nook and corner of the country. Where the Father of our nation had gifted us the nice concept of Ramraj he had also desired us to adopt the Gramraj at the same time.

[*English*]

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: In the President's Address there is not mention of Mahatma Gandhi. I bring this to the notice of this august House.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: I was going to tell the same thing that Mahatma Gandhi had put forward before us the ideal of Ramraj. So far as the question of democracy is concerned, it is there in our country. So far as the question of Centre is concerned, democracy has established its roots in the Parliament.

Elections is legislative Assemblies have taken place seven to eight times which is an indicative of democracy in states. Now the eighth Parliament is functioning. But the third stage of democracy i.e. taking democracy to the village level has not been achieved so far. In the fifties we had an auspicious objective before us. We tried to move it ahead, but no satisfactory progress had been achieved in this regard. In certain stages like Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, it has been working well but in others it has not worked properly. As such it has not been possible to strengthen democracy fully... (*Interruptions*). Shri Rajiv Gandhi placed this proposal before the entire nation. It was only

[S. Buta Singh]

the day before yesterday that he discussed this thing with the Chief Ministers of eastern states in Calcutta and tried his best to make them convinced of the concept of Panchayati Raj. He wants that people's powers should go to them in the real sense. The people's power should go the Panchs and Sarpanchs in the real sense. As we the Members of Parliament discharge our duties in the Parliament, the Panchs and Sarpanchs should discharge their duties in a similar way in the Gram Panchayats. The matter as to how to give more powers, more lights to Panchayats is being discussed deeply at the national level and the Government would bring forward a resolution to this effect before the House very soon by which people's power will reach their elective representatives, the Panchs and the Sarpanchs. Several states did not give good response to the proposal. Either they did not go through the proposal properly or they are politically biased Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made it clear that we neither want to snatch away the rights of the states nor do we intend to intervene in their affairs but at the same time we want to strengthen the rights of the Sarpanchs. (*Interruptions*). If need be, we will definitely come up with proposal of constitutional amendment because we want to give people's powers to the people. It is a service to the democracy in the right sense of the term. We intend to come before you with the help of the states. We have no confrontation with the states. If the State Governments oppose this proposal with any political motive or for some political benefits, the people will understand it very well. People will also come to know that people's power is being decentralised in the real sense. I am hopeful that the Marxist people will also extend their support to this noble cause, because they support the theory, that people's power should go to the people. Democracy function with their power. Very soon we are coming up with such a legislative proposal and I am hopeful that all the hon. Members, irrespective of their party affiliations will welcome and support the move. All hon. Members will extend their support to us in realising the dreams of Ramraj of Mahatma Gandhi. I do not want to take much time, but I would definitely like to tell that those hon. Members who made suggestions and whose names I mentioned ....(*Interruptions*)

Mahatma Gandhi is immortal. He is in the heart of every Congressman. He is in the hearts of the teeming millions of the country. What way we are at fault if you leave Gandhian principles and do the opposite. We have identified ourselves with Gandhi in the manner as we have identified ourselves with Lord Rama. I am grateful to all those hon. Members who expressed their views on this very important point of national importance. The Government will consider these views seriously and finalise its policy. Before I could conclude my speech, I would like to tell the House that we have been benefited with the views of the Hon. Members expressed in this August House on this subject.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I want a small clarification. I had, in the discussion on the Centre-State relations, raised an issue regarding the resolutions passed by the BJP at Udaipur. They want two things which are very controversial. I wanted the reply from the hon. Minister. But he was not here then; Mr. Chidambaram was present here. They want the Minorities Commission to be dissolved I want the Minorities Commission to be a statutory body. I do not give the right to BJP to seek abrogation of Article 370 which is an integral part of the Constitution of India.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH: The fact mentioned by the hon. member is well known to the whole country. There is no question of abrogating Article 370 as it is working well. Secondly you have mentioned about the Minorities Commission. I may tell you that we have received very good reports about it. We want it to continue and there is no question of bringing any change in the set up. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You have to appoint an Inquiry Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. (*Interruptions*)

14.59 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1989-90 - *CONTD*

[*English*]

Ministry of Energy

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 20 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions hey would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1990, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 20 to 22 relating the Ministry of Energy."

Mr. Madhav Reddi may speak now.

STATEMENT

Demands for grants for 1989-90 in respect of the Ministry of Energy Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	*Name of Demand*	*Amount of Demands for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17.3.1989.*		*Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20.	Department of Coal	24,75,00,000	250,83,00,000	123,75,00,000	1254,17,00,000
21.	Department of Power	60,31,00,000	332,87,00,000	301,53,00,000	1580,32,000
22.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	18,74,00,000	55,00,000	93,69,00,000	2,76,00,000

15.00 hrs.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at last, after wasting so many hours, we have come to the Demands for Grants. We do not know when we will be in a position to complete the discussion on various Demands which we have selected for discussion on the floor of the House.

Demands No. 20 to 22 relate to the Ministry of Energy. First, I would like to make a few comments on Demand No. 20 relating to the Department of Coal. It is a very important subject. You know the importance of coal which is the major source of energy. This is an industry in which more than seven lakhs of people are directly engaged.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER *in the Chair*]

15.02 hrs.

On going through the allocations made in the Budget towards this, I found that Rs. 1653.5 crores including the Revenue and the Capital as also including Rs. 275.58 crores which have already been voted by this House, have been allocated for the Department of Coal for exploration, production and for distribution of Coal no only through the Coal India Ltd., which is a holding company and various subsidiary coal companies, but also the Singreni Collieries Ltd.

I found that the total allocation for the 7th Plan was of the order of about Rs. 6000 crores for Coal India Ltd. and about Rs. 550 crores for the Singreni Collieries Ltd. It is claimed that the entire financial allocation in the 7th Plan has been fully utilized, though there is a shortfall even in this if we take the estimated expenditure for the next financial year which is estimated at about Rs. 500 crores. Anyway, I find that the Seventh Plan has been executed, implemented to the extent of 115 per cent. It is the most important segment of planning, but the amount is less than allocated to it. This is in spite of the fact that the prices have escalated, there has been a cost over-run, time-overrun in regard to several projects which had been taken up by the Coal India Ltd., Singreni Colleries Ltd. Several projects such as the LCP, Low Carbonisation Plant, at Narsapur and others near Calcutta, Dhankani are incomplete. We do not know when the Dhankani plant is going to be commissioned. Similarly, we don,t know when the second phase of the Naraspur LTC LCP is going to be taken up because, as it is with the first phase it is running into huge losses. And Singareni Colliery Company is not in a position to finance further. They have asked the Government for additional funds. They have not been provided so far.

Similarly, there are Open Cast Mines Projects under the Coal India Limited as well as under the Singareni Colliery Company Limited, such as the Munguru Project and the Ramagundam II and III Open Cast Mine project. All these projects have remained incomplete though it was planned that they will be completed and commissioned before the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

While we are only concerned with the financial targets but when we go into the physical targets, we find that there is a serious shortfall and the allocations made in this Budget towards Coal are very inadequate and with these meager allocations it is difficult for the Coal India Limited and many subsidiary companies under its control to complete the projects which they have taken on hand.

Sir, coming to the question of the exploration of coal which is very important, there is shortage of coal even is spite of the fact that there is a feeling in the country that today particularly in the North, there is a surplus production of coal. There are pithead socks accumulated to the extent of about 36 million tonnes. There are no takers. And suddenly we find that there is a surplus coal, even though there is really shortage of coal at several places. Because of shortage of coal there is shortage of power. Several thermal powers plants are suffering because of lack of coal, yet the feeling is being created in the

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

country that today we are surplus in coal simply because there are pithead stocks accumulated for various other reasons and no because coal is not in demand. At the same time, there is an acute shortage of coal in the Southern India because the transportation of coal is so costly. Unless the Singareni Colliery Company Limited is able to increase the production to the extent that they could meet the requirement in the South India, it is very difficult to conclude that there is surplus coal in the country and everything is all right and there is nothing to be done; no additional allocations are required.

Regarding exploration, I find that only Rs. 20 crores have been provided in the Budget. While we have a number of exploratory projects which the companies wanted to undertake because of their expansion, it is estimated that the coal reserves are of the order of about 170 billion tonnes in this country, and Lignite is about 6 billion tonnes. Out of this, our exploitation is not even 1 per cent. It is only a fraction of a per cent. As far as the conservation of coal is concerned, it is never a problem in this country because of the huge deposits of coal which are available underground. Though coal is a non-renewable source of energy, we need not be bothered that once the coal stocks are exhausted what we are going to do after a thousand years. New technologies are coming up and after 50 or 100 years, there will not be any need for us to go underground to dig coal. While there is no need for such huge amounts to be spent on exploration, there is need for spending money on the working mines. Wherever the mines are being depleted, new mines have to be opened and new people have to be employed. Additional employment facilities have to be provided. Coming to the question of manpower problems in the coal industry, I find that in the Coal India Limited, the total manpower in 1987-88 was of the order of 6 lakhs and 75 thousands. In the year 1988-89, by the end of 1988, the number has come down to 6 lakhs and odd workers. There is a reduction of 5500 workers. This is in spite of the fact they that have rationalised their working and recruited some more workers in places where new mines have come up. The coal companies feel that there is surplus manpower in the industry. They had introduced attractive retirement benefits with the help of which they thought they could reduce the number and see that the unwanted persons and old people whose productivity was very low could be removed. I have no objection to this type of dealing with the people whose productivity is low. They may be given good retirement benefits with which they may retire voluntarily and live a different life by giving up the profession in which they were all through eking out their living. But what is the employment generation in such a big sector like the coal industry? That is a very important point. If 5000 workers have been removed, I would have been satisfied if another 10000 workers are taken in. There is a growth of about 8 per cent in the coal industry because production is increasing every year by 8.5 per cent. When there is growth in production, when new mines are being opened, particularly the open cast mines, where is the need for reducing the manpower? Why do you want to reduce the overall number of workers? What is the service that you are rendering to the society and what employment generation are you giving to the country when you reduce the strength of the workers by not recruiting new and younger workers? When there is 8 per cent increase in production, there should be growth in the employment also at least to the extent of 6 per cent, giving allowance to your rationalisation because you are going on introducing new methods of labour saving. But you are not doing that and we see here exactly the opposite of what should have been done is happening. You are reducing the number of workers which is not at all justifiable and I am not prepared to support this step.

Coming to the question of industrial relations, I am very happy to note that industrial relations had, to some extent, been satisfactory in the coal industry during the last one year. There was a general strike in the coal industry in March last year. This was

because of the fact that the coal wage agreement was not finalised and the Steering Committee or the JBCCI was taking a lot of time to settle the issue. They call it as JBCCI. Because of this, there was a general strike last year in which a huge production loss, about 10 lakh tonnes, I believe, was there. But this year there is a threat of strike. Even today, many Unions have already given strike notices. Some might have withdraw their notices.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): Memorandum of Understanding has been signed.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Okay. Very good. We didn't know this. I will be happy if the Memorandum of Understanding has been signed. I am not aware of that because that has not been made public so far. It is very good that it has already been done and they are going to withdraw their strike notices. But as things stand today, many Unions have yet to withdraw their strike notices.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): It is for your information that no Union in this country has given any strike notice. All the Unions have signed the Memorandum of Understanding on that account.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I accept this. This is the position today. I have been told that the Memorandum of Understanding has been signed. Okay, I accept that position.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: No strike notice is pending.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The treat was there...

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It was written in this spirit that such and such workers who are on strike are for a wrong cause. It would have been written in such in that report. The national wage revision was due for a long time. We are happy that Memorandum of Understanding has been signed now (*Interruptions*) I believe, you would also agree with me through you may not be able to speak here....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: You will perhaps agree with me that even the last year's strike was only a political strike.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Why was not this Memorandum of Understanding signed last year? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You were also with other Unions, year before last.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: For the last three years or so, the JBCCI was sitting over the matter. They had 21 or 22 sittings, I do not know. They have not come to any agreement. For three years we had been paying only the interim relief to the workers. Anyway I am happy that the workers have got something now. I do not know whether ultimately the most important problem, that is, the Underground Allowance has also been settled. Because the main dispute finally was that the workers wanted 20 per cent Underground Allowance and the Management was not prepared to give them. I do not know whether that aspect also has been settled. If it has been settled, then it is okay.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Everything has been settled.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: But the point is that there was a delay. It was unnecessary.

I was speaking about the industrial relations. I am very happy that the industrial relations were rather good last year, but there were some strikes—whatever you may call them, the cat call strikes or local strikes. Their number has been reduced, no doubt. But there were strikes. There was a production loss in various collieries, as the colliery level strikes were there. They have been reduced to some extent. But the point is, while we are all interested in maintaining

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good industrial relations, particularly in this sensitive field. The Unions are giving a strike call and then the workers are going on strike. It is so easy. Because workers are so much irritated owing to several grievances. They do hardwork, they have to face a lot of hazards. Yet we try to blame the workers for this by not realising that there are many other local problems which irritate their minds. They had to go on strike. There is going to be a production loss. Now, Sir, there is no point in blaming the trade unions in this. Trade Unions are generally blamed by the government. Not a single trade union is recognised, it is argued. The verification of membership is not there. The all India trade unions and the central trade unions do not cooperate. The Government says: we wanted the workers to be taken into the management and on the Board of Directors. They are not cooperating and no workers' representative could be taken on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sathe, who is not here, was dreaming of a workers' participation in the industry. But what has happened to that dream? It just remained as a dream, because it was not possible. Every time, he was blaming the workers that "They are not cooperating, there is a multiplicity of unions." Who is responsible for this? The unions will be there but have you amended the Act to the effect that there could be only one union in one industry or one colliery? You have not done that, and now you are blaming the workers that they are not cooperating. What is there for cooperation?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): The members of the Opposition are responsible for it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Please listen to me. Please try to understand. I do not know whether it is your subject or not but you go on speaking and do not listen to anybody.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Most of you have organised trade unions at various places...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am not a trade union leader... (*Interruptions*)... First listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak first.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You always go on speaking. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please carry on. Your time is about to finish.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: He is busy in his running commentary, you are not restraining him...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

What I was telling was that the concept of workers' participation in the management which was such a good concept, has not materialised. That has been almost shelved because of the fact that the Government had never had any will to implement it. And the Government had always tried to blame the trade union leaders saying that they were not cooperating. There was no need. The trade union leaders were only asking you to just specify the qualifications for contesting for a Directorship. If a trade union leader wants to contest, how could he contest, unless he knows who are the people that are qualified? You better define it, and see that the scheme is modified or amended. You never did it. Because the model scheme of the Bureau of Public Enterprises or some other organisation was there and you wanted that model scheme to be implemented. But have you got the real will to do it?

Both the Ministers, the Minister of State for Power and the Minister of State for Energy, are socialists and they had been my colleagues in the Socialist Party. I had been with them for many years. But I am sorry to say that they have forgotten their socialism.

Coming to the question of safety in the mines, while I am happy that the fatal acci-

dents are getting reduced and there are no roof collapses, people are no longer dying because of roof collapses, I am surprised to find that the number of accidents had increased. The number of fatal accidents had increased this year because of other factors—other than roof collapse. We are today having the open cast mining system and 60 per cent of our coal production comes out of the open cast mines. In those open cast mines we are having heavy earth moving machinery which is today responsible for many accidents. No efforts are being made by he coalfields in arrangement or the Coal India Limited, to see that these accidents are reduced. This has to be taken care of to see that the number of accidents which is increasing, is reduced.

Coming to the question of Energy, with which my friend Shri Kalpnath Rai, is directly concerned, I was told that we had high hopes of the gas-based energy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I will take only two or three minutes more and then conclude.

Gas based energy is the hope of our future. There have been huge deposits. Gas was being flared up and wasted everywhere. We thought that the future energy would be based on gas. But what is the position today? Today we have two gas based plants in the north, which had already come into operation. We were told that there was no taker for the power because of the high cost that there is a higher capital cost of these projects. Why is it that we are trying to transfer this power at a cost of one rupee per unit while coal based power is being transferred to many of the State Electricity Boards at a cheaper rate ranging from 15 paise to 70 paise? If the Coal based thermal plants are older plants, then the power is cheaper. If the plants had been started in '70s, then the rate is 20 paise or so. If the plants had been started in '80s, then it ranges between 45 paise and 75 paise. Why should there be variance in rate? When you are transferring power from NTPC to the State Electricity Boards, the power should be transferred at the same rate; whether it is produced by gas based plants or coal based thermal power or atomic power, whatever the source may be, the power has to be sold to the Electricity Board at the same rate at which that is sold to all the State Boards. The argument was that the gas-based plants are costly. The State Electricity Boards are not responsible if they are costly. already we have hydel power, which is the cheapest. We are not transferring the hydel power at the cheapest rates, cheaper than the thermal power. Why should you have such a rate of one rupee for power generated by gas-based plants. Who will take it? Suppose you cannot reduce it you make it compulsory on the part of the State Electricity Boards to take the power. They should not have any option to draw only the Coal-based thermal plants. Why should they have option? Take the States of U.P., Haryana and Punjab. They do not want to sign the agreement, they do not want to give Letter of Credit and they do not want to take the power from the gas-based units. I believe only Delhi and Rajasthan have signed the agreements and the rest of the States have refused to sign. They say that they only want power from the coal based plants. What is this? Why should you do that? If this is so, then future is dark for gas based power plants and we cannot think of gas based power at all in this country. So, this aspect has to be looked into.

Lastly I would like to mention about the arrears of Coal India and NTPC. NTPC is having arrears on account of the supply of power to the State Electricity Boards. Similarly, Coal India is having arrears because they have supplied coal to the thermal power stations run by the State Electricity Boards. Now in both the cases, arrears are mounting up and the liquidity of these Corporations is being affected. Why should they not run on commercial basis? When the Tele-communication Department stops the services if the bill is not paid, why should the Coal India not stop supplying coal to those which do not settle the arrears?..(*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Centre-State Relations.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Centre-State Relations are not involved in this. You have understand Centre-State Relations wrongly.

I do not subscribe to that. When electricity is supplied to the State Electricity Board, certainly they will have to pay the bill. Otherwise, how are you going to supply electricity? I feel that there should be some sort of statutory provision to see that the Electricity Board's arrears which are mounting up, are cleared. Most of the States run by the Congress (I) Party are in arrears and the Central Government is not in a position to force them to clear the same. If the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board runs into arrears, I am sure, immediately the power from Ramagundam Thermal Power Station will be cut to us. I am sure of it. I am in favour of tightening the screws and seeing that the State Electricity Boards' arrears are collected and the liquidity of these corporations which is being affected very badly, is improved.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Department of Power be reduced to Re. I."
>
> [Failure to pass on foreign credit by the Centre to the West Bengal Government for the Bakreswar Thermal Power Project—which is an approved State Project.] (II)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy.

The following are the main thrusts of the energy policy of the Government:

> To ensure adequate energy supply at minimum cost;
>
> 2. To achieve self-sufficiency in energy supplies;
>
> 3. To protect the environment from the adverse in impact of utilising energy resources in an injudicious manner.

A very careful study of the report of the Department of Power for the year 1988-89 would reveal that though the overall performance of the Department during the period under reference has been satisfactory and the targets laid down for the 7th Plan and for the year 1988-89 have, by and large, been achieved, the fact remains that we have not succeeded either to ensure energy supply at a minimum cost or to achieve self-sufficiency in energy supplies. In fact, most of the States are under the grip of acute shortage of power. It is also a fact that a number of viable hydel projects have either been totally abandoned or held up in the name of preservation of ecology or the problems of environment giving undue importance to the criticism that is going on in the country in the name of environment and the need for preserving ecological balance. Nobody disputes the importance of the environmental problem. But while giving undue importance to this aspect, it is a fact that the genuine needs of the people and of the States and the serious problems which people face because of the acute shortage of power, are being grossly overlooked. In view of the constraints of time I am not going to deal with the performance of the Department during the year highlighting its achievements by giving statistics. I rather confine myself to some of the large policy issues to be considered in the 8th Plan with particular reference to the problems of my State of Kerala.

The National Council of Power Utilities, a Society of State Electricity Boards, had organised a Seminar on the 22nd December, 1988 at New Delhi on the power development in the Eighth Plan—Strategies, Issues and Options. Some of the important suggestions made in the Seminar were:

1. Reversal of the present trend of according higher priority to thermal power development at the cost of hydel power.

2. Need for strong inter-regional transmission lines and effective load management measures for optimal utilisation of available generation.

3. Need for effective load management measures for optimum utilisation of available generation.

4. Provision of adequate funds for cost effective schemes like renovation and modernisation of thermal units, uprating of hydel units and transmission and distribution loss reduction.

I am glad that most of the major problems faced by the power sector have come to the notice of the Seminar. I hope, the Government will give the importance it deserves while formulating the 8th Plan. However, I am sorry, the Seminar did not give due consideration to the non-conventional energy sectors like solar, tidal, wind. All these areas have to be developed so that energy can be given at a cheaper cost to an average consumer. So also biogas from municipal waste is a very important sector. There are latest technologies in advanced countries for converting municipal waste into gas. Those technologies should be acquired in order to solve the twin problems of the bigger cities i.e. disposing of waste and shortage of gas. I have gone through the report and there is a proposal for allotting funds. But I feel that more funds can be allotted to that area.

Coming to Kerala, as you all know, Kerala is in the grip of power famine. The State is now fully dependent on hydel power. Ten years back, with the commissioning of the Idukki Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala had surplus power, but during the past ten years, the State has not been able to add anything substantial to power generation capacity. Though only about one-third of the hydro power potential of the State is harnessed. there was dismal failure in the bringing to fruition the projects in hand and in taking up of new projects. There were administrative failures, labour problem, contract failure and inordinate delay in giving the contracts. These are several factors that stood in the way of implementation of all these projects.

As on today, even with a low consumption of fifteen to sixteen million units per day, heavy power cuts may have to be resorted to in our State. It is not because of the inability on the part of the planners and engineers but it is because of the lack of political will to take decisions that the environment problem was prevailing here. As you know, Sir, the most important proposal was about the Silent Valley Project. That was being indefinitely delayed, for years together. But unfortunately, recently, because of the wild fire, most of the unique plants have been destroyed. Now the result is that we do no have the projects and we do not have the unique species of plants. So, if that was considered at the proper time, I am sure Kerala would have got one of the best cost-efficient hydel power projects.

In Kerala, the Electricity Board is an autonomous body only in name. The party in power and the Minister in-charge are running its day-to-day administration. The politically affiliated and motivated trade unions play a destructive role in the management of the Board by interfering in the management at all levels. Even very small power generation projects take fifteen years or more for completion. For example, the Sabarigiri Augmentation Project was taken up for execution in the early seventies and was scheduled to be commissioned by 1980. But it may take another five or ten years for its completion. The same is the case with the Kakkad and other hydro-electric projects. The Central Monitoring Team of the Central Electricity Authority should be aware of the inordinate delays being caused in our State in the implementation of these projects.

As I have already said, there are long delays in taking decisions, contract failures, centralisation of the decision-making power, want to targets and want of accountability.

[Sh. A. Charles]

All these contribute to a large extent to the lack of implementation of our projects. Still in many cases, even targets are not fixed and nobody is bothered about it. While signing the contract, in most cases even the due date for the completion of the project is not mentioned and nobody is bothered about that.

As I have already stated, nobody will dispute the importance of the environment problem. In our State, even sixty per cent of the hydro electric projects have not been harnessed. So, the only possibility for meeting the needs of our State is to allow all the existing hydro-electric projects to continue.

The coal sector has been explained in great detail by my friend on the other side. The cost of coal has increased and there are number of other problems also.

The thermal power stations are creating another problem, that is, regarding environment. As you know, Sir, Kerala is the most densely populated State of the nation and it will be very dangerous to give more thermal power stations there because that is creating environment problem. Also, the coal will be very costly when it is taken there because we do not have any coal belts there.

So, Sir, it is always good for the State to take into account the cost consideration for hydro-electric projects. Not only in the generation sector, but in the distribution of power also, considerable problem are faced by the consumers in Kerala. Voltage fluctuations and power failures are common. The Electricity Board Organisation and its employees are mainly responsible. They do not seem to attach importance to giving reliable power to the public.It is not beyond their capacity. They were able to provide power for a million tube lights in and around Trivandrum for the 13th Party Congress of C.P.M. At the same time, to set right a snapping of a power line, they may take days. The politically controlled staff are having their own norms of service. Sir, I am not speaking politics, But these are the problems that we are facing there. I come from Trivandrum, capital of Kerala State. Sir, the sincerity and courtesy of the employees of Kerala Electricity Board could be improved only if the party in power release their control over the day-to-day administration of the Board.

As on today, the management of the Board is directed from C.P.M. Party headquarters and so the Board officials do not bother about winning the confidence of the public or enlisting their support of make the utility service efficient. The Kerala Electricity Board does not seem to worry about the rising costs of the services. The cost of the transmission and distribution in Kerala is very high, in spite of comparatively short distances involved. There is apparently no effort to bring down the costs and reduce power tariff. On the other hand, power tariffs were recently increased under the guise of rationalisation. Even with the cheap hydel power, the generation cost of which is about 10 to 12 paise per unit, the consumers in Kerala have to pay at rates as high as those generating power from thermal stations. It is now more than 60 paise per unit in Kerala. They may have to pay more when power is generated in the proposed costly thermal stations. The people of Kerala have no other way but to go in for or agree to Thermal stations, when there are very good hydro–power schemes. So, the cost of power is going to be high when the thermal stations are completed in Kerala.

Sir, about the transmission loss, I may point out that all concerned are aware that there is scope for considerable improvement in Power Transmission and reduction of transmission losses. There is no second opinion that Transmission of power is cheaper than the transport of coal over long distances, to Thermal Stations located near load centres. Still, the States which do not have coal or oil find it necessary to transport coal by rail and generate power in their Thermal Stations. Why the economic alternative of Transmission of power from pithead Super Thermal Stations to the States having no coal or oil is not given top priority?

In this matter, the Centre and the Central agencies should play a more important and positive role. Development of Regional and National grids for High Voltage Transmission should have priority. If the Central Agencies are in a position to say that they would supply power to States at rates cheaper than cost of generating thermal power in the States having no coal, it would be possible to limit the adverse unenvironmental impacts.

Sir, it is well-known that a large amount of power is being wasted not only in transmission and distribution but also in the inefficient use of power in the Agriculture and small scale industry sectors. Efforts to reduce the use of inefficient equipment by the subsidised sectors should be an important assignment to Electricity Boards.

Sir, as on today, ti cannot be said that Electricity Boards are cost-conscious. Better accountability by Electricity Boards can be brought about by introducing and insisting detailed costing and cost control. At present our Electricity Board is not able to give details of real cost of power delivered to different consumers. This might be the case with most of the Electricity Boards. Better costing will make the Electricity Boards more cost conscious and more accountable resulting in better service to the common man. If the cost-conscious is made, there is a lot of scope for giving relief in the cost of power per unit to the common man. With these words, I once again support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Energy.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for grants of the Ministry of Energy. We have always been asking the Department of Energy for the last 8-10 years that Rajasthan is such a State where more than half of the area is desert and one fourth is hilly area and the remaining one-fourth is plain. We can have maximum agricultural production, if adequate power is supplied to such an area where more than half of the area is desert and where water is available at the depth of 500 feet. After every two-three years there is a famine in Rajasthan. There was a severe famine last year also. Hon. Prime Minister offered every possible assistance to Rajasthan and thus the lives of its people were saved. It will be a great relief if the Department of Energy starts working actively and supply power regularly. It is well known that underground water in desert area cannot be made available without using power. Therefore, we have been continuously demanding that maximum power supply should be ensured for this area, it may gas based, thermal based, hydro-based, atomic-based, lignite based or solar based so that maximum development could take place in our State. The Government may supply us any type of energy to enable us to develop our area. Four Thermal Plants had been allocated for Kota, they are complete in all respects and the fourth unit is now about to operate. One Atomic Plant has also been sanctioned by the Government. The Government should let us know the likely time by which these plants would be completed and by how many years the demand for adequate power supply to Rajasthan would be met. The Government should make all these arrangements as early as possible.

One gas-based project has been set up in Ananta and it has started functioning. You have done a great favour to us but if two-three more gas based projects are set up on this gas line which goes to U.P. *via.* Kota and Bharatpur, then it can prove very beneficial for Rajasthan and maximum power can be supplied to Rajasthan. This work should be done in a systematic manner. One of our longstanding demand is for setting up of Thermal Project based on lignite. There is a very big deposit of lignite in plan. Similarly in Barmer and Jaiselmer also, there is a very big deposit of lignite. Last year our hon. Minister had stated that Lignite based 3-4 units are about to be set up om Rajasthan but these have not been sanctioned so far. If these are sanctioned, the people of Rajasthan can be benefited a lot.

Sir, Rajasthan is the most backward

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

State. But it is a matter of great regret that Central investment in the State is only one per cent while the population of the State is five per cent of the country. Therefore, we seek justice from the Government. The Government should arrange for five per cent central investment in Rajasthan so that the pace of development could be accelerated in the State. The Government will have to ponder over the measures of uplifting the backward classes and of eliminating the poverty. Until and unless the arrangements are made to supply foodgrains in sufficient quantity and employment opportunities are provided and industry is established in rural areas, the poverty will not be removed and it will remain a mere slogan. The condition of the poor can be ameliorated only if some concrete steps are taken in his regard. I am of the firm opinion that our demands are justified and these should be met at the earliest so that industrial development can take place in Rajasthan. Our capitalists have earned a bad name everywhere. If we go to Calcutta, people talk about expelling Marwaris, if we go to Bombay, people talk of turning out Marwaris. Our capitalists go out of their State to serve people of other States while Rajasthan remains quite backward. Thousands of millionaries and billionaires are running their business in Bombay and Calcutta while our state is suffering for want of electricity and water. Our industrial sector is stagnant ....(*Interruptions*)... Electricity is very powerful. If the requirements of electricity are met, it will automatically attract investment and the capital will be diverted from Calcutta to Rajasthan. We have been constantly demanding that electricity may please be made available to us.

A question was raised that four more thermal power plants should be installed in our area, one at Suratgarh, another at Mandilgarh and two at other places. Our Energy Minister has closed the gas based project. It was said that he had no information and he will enquire into it and make arrangements accordingly. Some question was raised here also but the press misreported that the Energy Minister has rejected the demand and four thermal plants cannot be established in Rajasthan to overcome the shortage of electricity in the State. Our Energy Minister had only stated that he had not rejected it. He had only referred to the problem of supply of coal required to run these projects. You know very well where coal is available and how it can be supplied. It may made available from Bihar or Bengal or from some other place. Coal will have to be supplied to these projects. When you have installed thermal plants in every part of India and coal is being supplied to them from different places like Bihar or Bengal, then why this question is raised in case of Rajasthan. It is for you to see as to how coal will be supplied to the four thermal plants to be installed in Rajasthan and what will be its cost. Our Rajasthan Government has made a firm demand for installation of these four plants and stated that if this demand's met, development of Rajasthan will be assured. In this connection, it is said that if these projects are not sanctioned, Rajasthan will never be self-sufficient in the respect of energy and will not be able to stand on its own legs. Our requirement of electricity for the industrial and other sectors cannot be met until and unless these projects are set up. Therefore, we demand that these projects should be sanctioned at the earliest so that shortage of electricity in Rajasthan is met. Rajasthan is a State which will move forward matching the supply of electricity. People of Rajasthan are strong willed, courageous and hard working lot but they need your cooperation and help. Rajasthan will progress with the speed with which you help. Our area will advance only you make these arrangements.

I also want to say that even after sanctioning of many R.E.C. projects, large number of our villages are still without electricity. You do not provide sufficient electricity. Our schemes can be implemented only if you approve all the projects submitted by us and then only electricity can be supplied to every village.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This

Ministry is unfair to both the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Hon. Member, Shri Rawat is right in saying that unjustice has been done to both the States of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Both these States are backward and should be supplied maximum electricity ....(*Interruptions*)...

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Maximum coal is supplied by Bihar and still Bihar is not supplied electricity in accordance with its requirement....(*Interruptions*).....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to his statement that Government will supply electricity to villages .....

You say that houses of every poor man will be lighted and efforts will be made to maximise production in the fields. Both these objects can be accomplished only after the schemes of R.E.C. are completed and maximum electricity is supplied to us. We go on pursuing our demand and you do concede our demand but the quantum sanctioned is too low. You should supply enough electricity to strengthen our set up and we become self-reliant. Then we will extend our cooperation to the whole of India but it is possible if you cooperate with us and give us enough strength. We can also help other backward areas of the country like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Now I want to say something about coal. It is no being made available to the people properly, particularly in the villages. Small Scale Industry Corporation is perhaps acting as commission agent for supply of coal and people of Rajasthan are being supplied coal through it. There are separate arrangement for supply of coal to the thermal power plants but the distribution of coal for other industries is made through this corporation and it is not supplied properly. With the result that our industries have not been able to make the desired progress. Therefore, there is a need to push forward small scale industries and for this you should extend cooperation to strengthen the arrangements. You should also look into wherever the distribution is on lesser scale. Since it is a nationalised company under the control of Government of India, the distribution should be fair. You should look into the hegemony of certain elements who indulge in selling coal in the black market. A member from the opposition was just now complaining that the losses in coal operations are mounting. When there is a contract and there are no middlemen, how is it that you incur losses. This means that there is leakage somewhere. There are many unscrupulous elements who are illegally operating the mines and are utilising the coal. Alongwith this, they are smuggling coal and unauthorisedly despatching it to other places. It is because of these practices, that you are suffering losses. You should check these malpractices and make labourers shareholder in managements so that they may also keep a watch on the miscreants. It is due to this reason that the Government is suffering losses inspite of its complete monopoly in coal. Therefore, there is a need to streamline the arrangements. The distribution should be made at the state level. The distribution agencies should be strengthened to the maximum possible extent. You should check the malpractices, foul play and illegal operations. For this, you should take positive steps to strengthen the distribution system and take strict action against the nefarious designs of the people trying to bring a bad name to the Government so that people of India may feel that Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government is handling the situation firmly and taking the country forward on the road to progress. If you give us cooperation in this, Rajasthan will become self-sufficient in the field of electricity, march forward and extend its help in developing the entire country.

16.00 hrs.

[*English*]

DISCUSSIONS UNDER RULE 193 REPORTED NEXUS BETWEEN AFGHAN REBELS AND TERRORISTS IN PUNJAB

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 16—Discussion under Rule 193.

B.R. Bhagat to speak.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Sir, with your permission, I want to raise a discussion under Rule 193 on a matter which is of very serious concern to us so far as the security aspect of the country is concerned. Actually, it is developing into a major security threat to our country. I would like the House to analyse and consider the seriousness of the situation. On March 28th, our leading newspapers published a news item saying that the nexus between the Afghan rebels and the terrorists in Punjab has come to light. The source of this is a reported letter of the Afghan rebel leader. Mr. Gulbhdin Hikmatyar, who is the head of the Hezbi-i-Islami, in a message to its Indian unit. They have got their own Indian Unit of Hezbi-i-Islami. It has said "some of our brothers were active with Punjab terrorists"

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI V. VENKAT RATNAM *in the Chair*]

The letter further says that the present Government of Pakistan i.e. the present democratic Government led by Ms. Benazir Bhutto has plans to stop these channels and arrest those who are active. It has also been stated further in that news despatch:

> "Mr. Hikmatyar has asked his Indian unit to warn terrorists so that the Pakistan Government does not succeed in its traitorous plans."

The message also recalled the great support they had received from the former President Gen. Zia.ul.Hqa. It describes the former President as the saviour of Muslims. This news item has appeared in the leading newspapers and the present discussion emanates from that.

As I said earlier, right from the beginning, for several years, it is there. It is not a new phenomenan but the new nexus has come to light that across the borders the Pakistan Government was deeply involved in trying to create a situation which may destabilise a part of our country, which may destabilise the whole area. This House has discussed a number of times. The Home Minister has given the reports that Pakistan has been running training camps for the terrorists. There are arming, helping and they are doing all kinds of things. He gave many lists to this House and to the Indian Press also. A copy of the letter was given to the Government of Pakistan. But they always say that they are not involved. Previously, they were taking the name of God. They say: "For God's sake, we cannot do this. This is a serious thing which we cannot do." But they were doing it. The names of 34 camps were given to them. The list was given here also. But the recent letter says that the present democratic Government has its own compulsions. The fact is that the people of Indian and Pakistan are basically friends. They maintain friendly relations. Naturally that democratic Government is fortunate in having had a meeting between the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and Ms Benazir Bhutto. The SAARC meeting led to the beginning of a new relationship, friendship and cooperation. If the Afghan rebel, who is know to be a protege of the Pakistan Government and if there is a new dispensation and if he takes over in Afghanistan, he is going to occupy an important position and the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister said that Mr. Gulbhdin Hikmatyar has written that the present Government is trying to stop these activities. It has been stated that this was being done by President Zia-ul-Haq when he was in power. This will completely upset their plans. Therefore, they have warned their units. This is the situation present now. Now today there is a new nexus and on the one hand is the Afghan rebel. Now when we see a situation in Afghanistan, I think, our stand was right from the beginning when it started in 1979. The whole situation had arisen in Afghanistan because there was foreign interference which led to the even Afghan Government calling for the troops the friendly countries like the Soviet Union. It has a long history of how it happened. The enormous amount of arms is going on. This is an area today which has the largest peddling of arms. Arms amounting to

billions of dollars have come to India through this area. Apparently, this cannot be digested either by the Pakistan Government or by the soldiers of the Afghan rebels. It has over-flown everywhere now. Now the dangerous weapons are coming to our country. We have seen report that on Afghanistan border, we can get arms. Very sophisticated and dangerous weapons are sold in kilos and they are cheaper than the equal weight of even mutton. This is the report coming. You can buy arms anywhere. There are no licences. When there is the largest concentration anywhere in the world at this point of time, then naturally, they are over-flowing. It is particularly because there is a nexus of which there is further evidence. We were never in doubts about it. I think, our Members on the opposition—well, some of them may have some doubts which they have expressed in writing—most of them have expressed that this is a dangerous situation and the country must do something about it.

Now the new nexus is among the Afghan rebel leaders, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, the Punjab terrorists and the fourth is the unseen one. someone has described it as 'Triveni' and the other one as he Saraswati. What is that unseen hand? The unseen hand is not that of Afghanistan at the moment. You can have a dichotomy there. The unseen hand is of the I.S.I.—the Inter Service Intelligence of Pakistan. They control this. They are controlling the operations. What is happening now in Jalalabad? Fights are going on. You have seen the reports coming that Pakistan personnel have been named and there are reports that they have been killed. But the more important is that the Pakistan personnel named as Mr. Mohammad Zahir and Mr. Zahid, have been involved in this. So, ISI nexus is there in Pakistan and they are trying to destabilise India and more particularly, they are trying to create a situation of revolt, trying to create a situation of separation in Punjab. They have not succeeded so far politically, they have not succeeded militarily also, thanks to the alertness of the Parliament and all of us. We have been alert there with the law and order machinery. They did excellent job—a very unpleasant job—but they had to do it. But more important than that is our parliamentary democracy, the people's power here fighting for everything. Their aim was to create a situation in which there is complete break down in the relationship between the Sikhs and the Hindus. And our tributes go to our Sikh brothers. In spite of all provocations, in spite of all the international liasion, in spite of the worst kind of international forces working to create disaffection between Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab, it is mainly because of the Sikh brother, that there is no problem. Punjab is a land of harmony. And I am proud of it. This is, Indian parliamentary democracy. Whenever the country's interest is concerned, we are up in arms, we are up in security. That will prevail finally. It will finally prevail and all the nefarious activities of these people will be defeated as they have been defeated so far. But we should be aware of the kind of this nexus. Now we see what they are doing. The recent incident is that when the fight was going on in Jalalabad, 38 Indians have been killed. The latest report is that more Indians die in the rebel attack. The attack is on whom? The attack is of course on the civilian side. One of the worst victims is the Guru Teg Bahadur Gurdwara in Jalalabad which received 33 rockets. The house of God received rockets and 300 people of Indian origin who were taking shelter there had been killed.

This is the report coming from Kabul. Some of them have been airlifted. The two sikh leaders, Harminder Singh and Gurmit Singh, are Afghan citizens and they are settled there. They have given a settlement of how Guru Teg Bahadur Gurdwara, the most holy shrine respected by all the people of Indian origin and Afghans as well, has been shelled and destroyed.

This is the phase of the worst kind of destabilisation that is going on. We don't understand these ideas. This is the fundamentalist activity in Afghanistan. In our land for five thousand years we have never had this. We said, anybody who is born here is our citizen; he may belong to any religion,

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

community, faith or language. For five thousand years we have lived like that. So, this is an unknown ideology.

The terrorisms that we are witnessing is imported. This is emanated from the urban unrest in Europe and the sources of its inspiration both in terms of weapons as wel as in terms of ideas have been imported here. But we know the Indian people, the Indian Parliament, the Indian democratic structure, the Indian culture and the Indian history. They stand repugnant to these foreign ideas of separatism, dismemberment, on the basis of caste, religion or violence. this is the country of Buddha and Gandhi. This is the country of Guru Nanak. These very words bring you deep humanism and love for all the people.They cannot be subjected to being destabilised by these foreign ideas of violence or separatism or hatred.

This is the struggle going on. We have discovered a new nexus and I consider it may duty to bring it to the notice of the House. The newspapers have done it and now it is for the House to debate over this. The Prime Minister is at the moment engaged in writing along with the Opposition to find a new package of democratic solution which is acceptable to the people of the whole India and the people of Punjab.

At the same time, we should be aware of the forces which are our enemies working against us. This is an epic struggle going on as we have witnessed in the history between the right and the wrong, between the evil and the good. Certainly, the Indian democracy and the Indian Parliament stand for the good and we should be aware of the nature of the evil. We should also be aware of the nature of the threat that is constantly posing itself and trying to strike at our doors. We should know how to meet it. We know how to meet it and we will meet it. Meeting it is possible when everybody does his duty—the people of India, the Indian Parliament, the Government, the law and order machinery, etc.—by standing united.

I am quite confident that we will not only be able to eschew this, but we will eliminate this threat altogether.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have heard the mover of the Motion—Shri B R Bhagat—carefully. Though the PTI report that quoted the so-called Foreign Minister of the rebel government of Afghanistan who sent a message to his branch people in India that their friends are active in Punjab is apparently a new revelation yet it is nothing new because over the years we have been telling this that what is happening in Punjab is not an isolated incident. It has international ramifications and Punjab has become the focus of an international conspiracy in the background of a bigger design to de-stabilise the whole region according to a global strategy pursued by Imperialism. Now this is the re-enforcement of that concept of ours that we cannot take lightly things that are happening in the secessionist direction in our country. May it be Punjab, J & K or certain parts of North Eastern region these kinds of elements have either already established a link or very soon they will be establishing a link because apart from the internal compulsions these people are having now they have behind them foreign forces and they will connect them together. Many reports came in the past. Many a times during the debate on the Punjab question we referred to his. Many study reports also mentioned this. Certain things have already been referred to by certain Commissions set-up in our country but I believe the Government have not been able o take this issue very seriously because in this background what was required for us to do was to create an awareness among the people about the evil designs of the alien elements and forces—who are directly linked—to dis-member this country. This awareness we have not been able to take to our people and if we have succeeded in this then the fundamentalist forces in our country would not have been in a position to emotionally mislead certain sections of our people in the manner that they are in a position to do today.

While we discuss issues like these, I believe, we are not going to give anything new in these matters for those who are following the debate inside this House. But actually we emphasise this very point that they need to be exposed before the people. What are their links? Who are behind them? This is very important. So far the US Government had been advancing an apparent reason that due to the presence of the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, they were giving all support to Pakistan. Now when that condition is no longer existing, after the Geneva Accord, and the pull out had taken place,, still we can see that the US Government, like in the past, is supplying arms and aid to Pakistan. The earlier situation is no longer valid so far as common understanding goes. But then these arms and support are being given to Pakistan with a definite purpose, to keep alive the very tensions, the unrest in which they are interested. And the larger part of this is being channelised through Pakistan to Afghan rebels. There are enough documents of proof in this regard. When Pakistan violates the Geneva Accord which they signed where any foreign power in prohibited to intervene in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, when they are prevented from giving any encouragement to terrorists, aid to terrorists, at that time, as it was referred to by Mr. Bhagat, their army personnel can be found across the border in Afghanistan. They can be found in the training camps. The European journalists have found them in the rebels camps near Jalabad. Even in the TV, Afghanistan has shown those Pakistani Army personnel who are captured by them. Why is there this kind of willful and deliberate violation of the Afghan Accord by Pakistan? Is this taking place without any motive? Now,they understand the they have become desperate again. They understand that with the kind of atmosphere created through signing implementation of the Geneva Accord, with the fall of Zia-ul-Haq Government and with the new hope raised by the induction of Benazir Government and democracy finding a way for its root in Pakistan, the attempts to have a firm hold over this area will be diminishing in future. That is why, they want this problem in Pakistan, this turmoil, this conflict to continue. I do no want to blame the Prime Minister of Pakistan or that Government who are trying to firmly establish democracy in Pakistan. I believe that we should give them some benefit of doubt in their utterances they have been saying that they want to adhere to the Geneva Accord, they do not want to encourage terrorists in Punjab. When our Prime Minister had a talk with her, she had committed certain things. We should not disbelieve them. But we have to take note that all things are not being done democratically in Pakistan as has been referred to by Shri Bhagat. The ISI may not be under the control of the Government; may be those people who are helping the terrorists who are training the Afghan rebels, they want the Benazir Government also to go. It is in the interest of democracy all over the region that these attempts and those who are all involved in this are defeated. It is in the interest of our county, it is in the interest of democracy in Pakistan, it is in the interest of peace in the region that these forces are defeated. Even when the Geneva Accord was signed and the USA and USSR stood as guarantors, the commitment was that after the pullout, no arms should be supplied from both the sides. At that time also, USA President insisted that they would be supplying arms and ammunition to their friends and the Soviets can also do that. It is a very good sign that even after the withdrawal, when the ISI predicted, that the Kabul Government will fall down, but despite the withdrawal, this Government had not fallen down. Their people are fighting; men and women are joining the army to fight and those who are outside now in Pakistan, those who are defying the commitment for a national reconciliation, they are being treated with contempt by the people. Any support to the rebel Government by any country would be a violation of the Geneva Accord, but that support has been given by Pakistan. Things are getting complicated, but the question is how to get out of that?

I believe, India has a role to play in this. It is not a question of another country, it is a question of our region, it is a question of taking steps against those who are linked

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

with those forces who are engaged ion destabilizing our country, dismembering our country. When the demand is made from responsible quarters that there should be a UNO post in the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan near Tokhram, I think, we should support it. This international organisation of repute has a duty to see that the benefit of Geneva Accord are not frittered away. I do not think that this House requires any statistics to prove that there is a link between the two. It is not a question of Afghans rebels alone, some of them and the Khalistan terrorists are linked to each other; they have links with J&K liberation Front also, or some forces in North-East. I find another bigger link also. The kingpin in all this is the USA Administration.

I believe, the Government has seen the news item in the Statesman dated 1st April, with the heading 'Khalistanis thank USA for support'. There it says:

> "An international convention of Khalistan protagonists thanks the ....international organisation for moral, political and material support to the separatist movement, reports PTI"

I am not going into the further details of it.

Sir, those who are wanted by our Government are getting asylum in USA and they are getting support in USA and encouragement is being given by the USA Government to the Khalistani terrorists. There are so many other such reports that are coming which say as to how they are getting passports outside. I have seen one such report which came some days ago and that was about a big racket of selling passport which is operating in Singapore. The passports are sold to the terrorists by them and with the help of those passports they are coming into our country. The passports of migrant workers who are going there are being taken away by them and they are given to the terrorists. All these links have come to Light and I don't think we should take much time to take action in this regard.

Now, Sir, since you have rung the bell I will conclude by saying one thing. We all know that there is a big conspiracy and, for years, we have been saying that in the killing of Mrs. Indira Gandhi some foreign agency had its hand. We had said that it was not an isolated incident. We all had made our comments clear on that but we are not provided with the relevant materials connected with that case. We had asked them to tell us which agency is involved in creating instability in the country. We have to tell that our people; we have to take them know the country or the agency which is trying to create instability in our country. We don't have to hide anything from the people. Now, this has become a very important requirement.

I am really pained to say that we wasted our time in debating as to what is Thakkar report and what is not a report. The vital question of knowing the name of the enemy has not been answered. What is the meaning of all these pretensions, I don't know. You tell me why we are not entitled to know which agency is involved. I would say, don,t give us Report but just say which agency is involved and you please tell us that in reply to this debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has repeatedly stated on behalf of the country at the international level and our other leaders have also stated the same from time to time that certain forces are at work to destabilise India and such forces are not only dangerous for our country and our neighbours but are determined to impede the atmosphere of development and progress in the world and take one step after another with this end in view. The situation in Afghanistan is before us. The mischief played in India in the name of Khalistan is common knowledge and the same sort of mischief is being played occasionally in Jammu and Kashmir and it is not

necessary to mention as to where all this points to. We are all well aware that Pakistan was created by the British at the time of independence with the sole intention of troubling India and along with it entire Asian sub-continent has always been the focus of international conspiracies.

Secondly, the role which Pakistan has been playing since its inception is that of creating disturbances in India and not let this country rest in peace. There are definite forces behind Pakistan which are determined to destabilise this region and the view is being expressed again and again today. As regards our relationship with Afghanistan, it is naturally a matter of concern for us. The two countries have enjoyed cordial relations since long. Pakistan has tried to strain our relation about which I have definite information. During my tour of the Soviet Union in 1965, I had met late Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan in Jalalabad who told me that some elements are planning to create disturbance in India and in Afghanistan as well. This is what Badshah Khan told me which I conveyed to the then Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on my return to India. Today, after the passage of so many years, these things are becoming clear. Whatever is happening in the name of Mujahideens of Pakistan and at Jalalabad where a group of people of Indian origin were massacred in a Gurudwara are not isolated incidents. What forces are behind such destabilising activities? Wherefrom are they acquiring the arms and ammunition? Shri B.R. Bhagat and Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary have referred to the situation prevailing in Afghanistan and Punjab in detail. Wherefrom are they acquiring the sophisticated weapons which are found in their possession? They are definitely not manufactured in Pakistan and if Pakistan is inciting them, there is some other power which is supplying these weapons to them. The kind of sophisticated and weapons seen at Pakistan-Afghanistan borders and the news-items published in the press show clearly that some international conspiracy is at work and the main objective of which is to use Pakistan as an instrument for creating unrest in India. Because of this design, Afghanistan is to be made as a base to harass Soviet Union because these two countries share the same border. India and Pakistan also share the same border in several regions.

Jammu and Kashmir has been peaceful so far but since some months, same kind of tension is being built up in that State as well. The fundamentalists are bent upon harming the interests of the country and grind their own axe. One point which I would like to make is that the Third World broadcasting network does not seem to be concerned with such matters. One gentlemen whose name I would not like to mention because he is a Member of the other House, has constantly been the subject of discussion in this network, who has always made all out efforts encourage such elements and such nefarious activities. The assassination plan of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was also discussed in the Third World broadcasting network. Such things are broadcasted and propagated through this network. Who hatches such conspiracies? Whoever is behind such conspiracies should be exposed. I have always been demanding this. I want to request the Government of India, that Pakistan is more an instrument of a larger conspiracy and forces behind such conspiracy should be exposed. The people of India want to know about the forces which are carrying out their activities while sitting in Pakistan. Even though at the face of it one may call it democracy in Pakistan as a result of election in which Ms. Benazir Bhutto won but in the real sense of the term I don't think so, as no change in their basic policy is visible so far.

Pakistan provides support for destabilising operations in India and U.S. support is provided through Pakistan in this regard. The same situation is prevailing in Afghanistan. If these elements are trying to destabilise our country and Afghanistan and if they are successful in their mission in Afghanistan, they will create the same trouble for the Soviet Union as well and there can be no doubts in this regard.

The Soviet Union is our friend and it

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

combats and checks those forces which are instrumental in creating unrest in the world in the name of international conspiracy and against humanity. India which is a major power is also doing the same work in the world today. Whatever attempts are made for destabilisation at the behest of two big powers, India, as the leader of the third world countries, has started countering such attempts. India is not allowed to rest in peace lest it may weaken such international forces. I agree with Shri B.R. Bhagat that the forces behind these elements should be exposed. Unless this is done, crores of people of India will not be able to make concerted efforts to defeat those for ces and more over, the people of India are capable of using nonviolent methods for combating all kinds of threats. I have complete confidence that Shri Rajiv Gandhi will not only be able to give leadership to India but will provide necessary leader ship to the entire third world as well. These forces should be exposed and in order to defeat their designs, an appeal should be made to the U.N.O. for checking all kinds of destabilising activities. The U.N.O. should station its armed forces in Afghanistan to meet this crisis. When Russian troops were stationed there, a lot of criticism was made and India was also criticised. It was said about our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she was not opposing the presence of Soviet troops because India is an ally of that country. Similarly the present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also been pressurised. But the fact is that after the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, the situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated. If the Russian forces or the forces of some other country do not control the situation there then the U.N.O. should station its peace keeping force in that country so that the mischief making elements do not get an opportunity to make mischief and they are completely eliminated. I make this demand while supporting Shri B.R. Bhagat.

[*English*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the news item which has appeared in the Press and to which Mr. Bhagat has referred before me is another proof of the foreign forces interfering in India. A number times—when the Debates took place on Punjab here—I and my other friends have also mentioned that the major problem which is facing Punjab is the foreign hand which want to destabilise India. Unfortunately, some of our brothers, some of our young people who are misguided, were playing the role of the foreign forces. So far as Punjab is concerned, I can assure you that nobody wants Khalistan. Neither the Hindus nor the Sikhs want Khalistan and this thing has been categorically stated by various leaders of different parties in Punjab. But some forces are determined to see that Khalistan is created, that a part of Punjab which is a very important State of India, which is a granary of India which gives a number of forces to the Indian Army, that part only should be there. That is important for the foreigners.

Sir, a number of times I have stated in this House, given examples and proof of the foreign hand, but yet some people have been saying that, "You must prove it and if it is there, why does the Government not come out with it?" But here is a very big proof as to how the foreign forces are helping and how they are trying to destabilise this country.

On the 25th of March,—last month—there was a meeting of some international Sikh organisations in London and there, apart from other things which I need not mention here, they thanked some Governments and the international organisations for the help they have given for the cause of Khalistan. What more proof do you want?

And I must ask our Minister if he has got the information of that meeting which was held. It has appeared in the Indian Press, it was even editorially commented in the *Hind Samachar* of yesterday, in which they have mentioned that the international organisations had thanked those Governments and international organisations for the help in the form of money, in the form of weapons,

which they gave for the cause of Khalistan.

So, I would like to ask the Minister and my question arises out of this Press report to which my senior colleague Mr. Bhagat has referred, that is, whether the Government is aware that there is any unit in India of the Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, to which the message was passed? Is the Government aware of it? If the unit exists what are their connections with the terrorists? I would like to know that from the Minister. So far, we know that the terrorists have got connections with the smugglers on both sides of the border, on the Indian side as well as on that side and they are the conduits for bringing weapons into India.

My second question is, whether there is any nexus between that unit of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar in India and the terrorists. What kind of links are there? Because, it is known that the weapons are coming from Pakistan, and the weapons are supplied by America to the rebels of Afghanistan, those rebels are referring to the Indian section and since the smugglers are the conduit, there must be a nexus between all those people. Our Minister must satisfy us an give this information to this House about what is going on.

With regard to the things which have been mentioned by my colleagues earlier with regard to the situation in Afghanistan, after the Geneva Accord it was expected that since the Russian Army has gone back now there will be no supply of the arms to the rebels by the U.S.A. and other forces. But the result is that there is tension in this region and we have to see how all these forces are connected and what are the forces which are behind them, which are trying to destabilise not only India but the other countries also in our region.

So, this is our request to the Minister that he must tell us, although we all of us know which are all those forces, how they are placed, what are their connections, how they are organising, how they are helping them, how they are sending arms and how they are sending money, etc. But they are also guiding all those forces while sitting abroad and those forces must be exposed.

With these words, I request the Minister to answer all these questions—whether there is nexus; whether there is a unit of Hikmatyar in India; whether the Government is aware about it; what are their connections with the terrorists; what are their connections with the smugglers and the terrorists and also, if he is aware of the proceedings of the 25th March meeting in London, where they have openly thanked various Governments. The Minister must share this information with the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I agree with the concern expressed by the motion brought by my hon'ble colleague Shri B.R. Bhagat.

Many questions have already been raised. I would like to raise one or two questions in my own way.

With regard to Gulbuddin Hikmatyar unit, I fully agree with what Mr. Bhagatji has said. In the given international situation, was it so very unexpected that these people that is the rebels of Afghanistan would have connections with Khalistan terorists in India? Surely they are not having connections only today. They must have been having connections for a long time. The Members of Parliament have to learn such a thing from the newspaper. Why can't the Government of India inform the Members of Parliament directly? If the Government of India did not know it earlier, then it is very dangerous. I am not asking this question out of any rancour. I want to know, whether our Indian Intelligence Service is being fashioned in Harvard University culture...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is very irrelevant..(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is very relevant. If you have not understood it, then I will spell out. It is the Government of India who wanted their Officers to go to Harvard for training. Anyway, Mr. B.R.

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

Bhagat has correctly said about Hikmatyar affairs that there were unseen hands behind it and he mentioned I.S.I. I was really expecting that he would also name the not-so-very unseen hand, in very categorical terms, i.e. those of the American imperialists. I really fail to understand why he stopped at that. He did not mention it very explicitly i.e. about the hawks of American imperialists. ...(*Interruptions*) I know that there are certain national consciousness on certain questions... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, I am having only two more points to make. One point is about Hikmatyar affair. I am glad that those who expected the Najibullah Government to fall like a pack of cards had to be disappointed. In that context I am very proud that the women of Kabul are playing a very great role in defending Jalalabad. That shows that if you free women from the fundamentalists clutches and do not tie them down to please certain fundamentalists for certain electoral or any other considerations, then Muslim women can rise like this. This also we should learn from Afghanistan.

Earlier there was a news that Indians died in Jalalabad. Later on, our Government representatives have said that they were not Indians but the people of Indian origin, Sikhs in Afghanistan. I do not know what is the reality. I want the Government to clarify this. But that again has some lesson for us to learn. Our friends in Punjab, I think, this time will appreciate, after the murder of innocent people in a gurdwara, that gurdwaras or for that matter any other religious institutions should not be made sanctuaries for political reasons.

This news which has created deep concern in our mind has another facet. This again gives us an opportunity to convince the Sikhs of Punjab how connection with Pakistani agents in the name of Khalistan is dangerous. I think, this again gives us another opening to have better dealing with the Punjab situation of which we should make proper use. Whenever a new atmosphere opens up, for example as happened after the Operation Black Thunder, for settling the Punjab question, the Government should utilise that moment properly. My feeling is that that moment was not properly utilised. This has given again one such opening which our Government should make use of instead of your young leader blaming the entire opposition in the NSUI convention as happened yesterday. Therefore, this is a national concern which all of us share. I hope, our Government will feel very much concerned any lay bare the entire nexus as referred to by Mr. Bhatia, and it will play a significant role in seeing that Geneva Accord is not violated by USA and Pakistan, by mobilising all other forces in the Third World against these countries.

I agree with the distinction made between Benazir Bhutto and Pakistan ISI elements, etc. These are the forces which are trying to de-stabilise Pakistan itself. Therefore, we should have a separate attitude towards this kind of forces and Benazir Bhutto. Therefore, we should make all attempts sincerely in this SAARC region against imperialism and fight against those forces which are trying to de-stabilise not only our country but also the peace in the entire region. We have to play this role in a very effective, serious and responsible manner, which we have been called upon to play.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the 29th March, the *Times of India* carried a news item 'Rebels backing Sikh terrorists' in which it was said that the head of the Hosb-i-Islami Afghanistan, Mr. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar had sent a message to his brothers, who are working in their unit in India, that they should caution the terrorists in Punjab so that they may not be caught or troubled by the Pakistan Government. I think our relations with Afghanistan throughout the history have been very cordial. I remember, when I was a child, I had read a story written by Rabindra Nath Tagore 'Kabuliwala' and since then I have fallen in love with the pathans....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Not about Mr. Kabuli.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Not about Mr. Kabuli. But who knows some day someone may write about him also. I also remember, Sir, that it was the citizens of Afghanistan who took Netaji out of India, gave him shelter and saw to it that he reached his destination in Germany safely. But unfortunately today, some citizens from the same country have come to India under different names. They have formed their unit and are having nexus with the terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir. These forces in Kashmir and Punjab want to destabilise our country and to see that our integrity is not maintained.

I want to know one or two things from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that their units are working here in India? If it is not a fact, has the contradiction appeared from the Government in any of the newspapers? If they know who are the people who are working on our soil against India's interest, what action has the Government taken to deport them from India? These are the three main things that I want to ask the hon. Minister. I also want to know whether it is a fact that a year back, a meeting took place in London between Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the representative of the Kashmir Libration Front, the representative of the Mujahiddins and the representative of the Islamic Centre in London, and there they decided to cooperate with each other. If it is a fact, then why was this fact not disclosed to the House? Even if you did not disclose it, what precautions have you taken so far to step their cooperation with each other, which will destabilise our country?

We have seen that in Kashmir some of the arms and ammunition that was supplied to Mujahiddins has entered. It has also come to Punjab. I want to know how much of arms and ammunition have come, how much you have been able to discover and what action you have taken against those who have brought it. Kashmir and Punjab are the two States which are our border States. In Punjab, of course, President's rule is there but in Kashmir we have an elected government. The local government should take all precautions and they should also work in liaison with the Central Government so that they can put to an end the atrocities that are committed by the terrorists in their own country, Sir, we have been hearing about the Hindu-Muslim riots in Kashmir and all these things will go in favour of destabilising our country. Some sort of political understanding with the secular forces, is a must. If we don't do that, then I am afraid, like Punjab—Punjab is at least recovering—Kashmir may also go out our hands. So, in both the places, you should try to do that. This is my suggestion.

Lastly, Sir, there is a news item; I think in *Patriot* or in *Hindustan Times*, that our Government is trying to help for a broad-based Government in Afghanistan. I pray they succeed in that. When our Government is actually determined to do that, I do not know why Mr. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar should send a message to his own unit whereby he wants to activise them and keep them with the terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir. I hope, the hon. Minister will reply to these points raised by me and dispel the doubts that most Members have in their mind about the whole story.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I congratulate Mr. Bhagat for bringing forward this subject for discussion in this House. But about the nexus between the Afghan rebels and the Punjab terrorists in India as also about the news item relating to that I am not in a position to equate the Afghan rebels activities and those happening in Punjab. I differ if there is an attempt to equate the both. I hope what is happening in Afghanistan may not take place in India or anywhere in Punjab. The reports are there that about 1.5 million people have died and about 5 million people have become refugees and about 10 million people are kept in various parts of Afghanistan as part of the rebel activities. I hope this will not happen in India. Therefore to equate both is not at all correct. But whatever may be nexus that has been brought out, if there is anything that is brought to the notice, that has to be demolished immediately.

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

Sir, the terrorists activities are going on in various parts of the country and when it is analysed, recently certain conventions held at the International forum had recommended that terrorists activities on both sides are being supported by the vested interests and the vested interests support the terrorist activities for political reasons as well as for economic reasons. Our country is a developing country and this region in the world map is a developing region. The persons who are interested to destabilise this region may on the one side activise the group of terrorists and on the other they may activise the terrorists to achieve their own ends. This is quite common because their economic interest has to be looked into. The weapons which were used in Punjab region by the terrorists, may be sent with the same symbols for use in Afghanistan also. The persons who want to destabilise this area may want to destabilise the other country. But in this respect, I would like to point out one thing that a full-fledged discussion on all these things can only help in knowing the exact position in the matter. Now, the Thakkar Commission has reported that there were foreign hands behind the murder of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister of India. How the foreign hands had actively participated in this heinous crime is to be established. Now, Mr. Chaturvedi was referring to Mr. Ram Jethmalani's name. But in the *Indian Express* the name of Mr. R.K. Dhawan appeared. If he is telling about Mr. Ram Jethmalani, another citizen of India, then in the light of the present situation, people will also keep in mind the name of Mr. R.K. Dhawan, Additional P.S. to the Prime Minister. So, Sir, this august House should consider how the terrorists and the International agencies working in groups in various parts of the country should be dealt with. This has to be considered by this august House in an impassionate way. For this purpose, I think if these records are available, perhaps it may bring out the co-relation between the international groups and international agencies which are trying to destabilise this region and we can find out where the real culprits are—the real culprits who are destabilising this country, whether they are hiding in the Prime Minister's house or in the Opposition camp perhaps. This can only be revealed if all these things are brought to our notice.

Sir, when Mr. Chaturvedi tells us about Mr. Jethmalani, I have my reasonable doubts about other persons. How can this be brought out? Mr. Bhagat brings a Resolution saying that there is nexus between Afghan rebels and Punjab terrorists, we would like to know the real facts which the Minister may be able to tell us on the basis of the report received from the investigating agencies. We are very much concerned about the political situation in Afghanistan and at the earliest opportunity, if a political solution is arrived at, it will be good for the region. We should be neutral to the Islamic fundamentalism and we should help the people to bring out people's government in Afghanistan That will be the best solution to have more stability in this region.

With Pakistan we had friendly relations which were established during the Janata period in 1979 and which were not there earlier. If we can re-establish these friendly relations with the democratically elected Government in Pakistan, it may stabilise the situation. Instead of that, what is happening is, the Prime Minister is charging the Opposition calling them murderers. And also they want to get protection under SAARC umbrella bringing to the people's thinking that there is something going to happen when they are holding power and a situation like this comes. Keeping the situation of fear, to hold on to the office certain techniques are played. The SAARC umbrella is much acclaimed for regional cooperation. If really the Prime Minister could succeed in establishing friendly relations with Pakistan, peace would have bee established in this region. But unfortunately it could not be.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Is it your party line?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is not my

party line. I suspect certain things. (*Interruptions*). If better relations can be established, these problems can be solved and any nexus between these terrorist groups is too dangerous for this country and that has to be demolished. In these things how effectively the Government can function? Even in Punjab in spite of the powers which we have given to the Government to meet the Punjab terrorism, we could not succeed. Even in regard to the ceiling of the border with Pakistan the Government has failed. Even after passing of the anti-terrorist law, the Government kept it for 14 months to bring the rules and implement them. Then how can we have success in this context? Of course, I join with Mr. Bhagat in the feeling that the nexus between Afghan rebels and Punjab terrorists is dangerous for the country. Not only that. Any terrorist movement anywhere, in any part of the country or in any region is with an ulterior motive, for economic and political reasons and also to politically destabilise this region. This can only be met by sustained action and the cooperation of the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Senior Member of the House Shri B.R. Bhagat has expressed serious concern over the involvement of Afghan rebels in the terrorist activities in India through a motion brought in the House under Rule 193. Many newspapers have also reported news item to this effect last week. It is really a matter of great concern that efforts are boing made to create a condition of uncertainty in or around India, and terrorists activities are being carried out in the country and anti-India forces are getting help from their foreign mentors who have connive with some vested interests.

Since time immemorial India has been working for development of peace and striving for creating a condition of live and let others live and spreading the feeling of brotherhood in the world. Due to the fact that India has made tremendous progress towards achieving self-reliance during the last 40 years and has emerged as the strongest democratic country in the world, certain imperialistic powers which want to destabilise the country or want to create feeling of disunity in the people did not relish our progress well. That is why they are conspiring against India on the one or the other pretexts.

Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has realised this danger long back 8 to 10 years ago and cautioned the people of India to be vigilant against the conspiracy being hatched to disintegrate and destabilise the country. Their evil design can be seen in the developments in Diego-garcia and establishment of military rule in Pakistan and Bangla Desh. All these developments took place in the 7th and 8th decades in a row one after another in our region. When these forces did not succeed in their conspiracy hatched one after another and our Government under the leadership of our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took stringent measures to face the challenge posed by them and exposed their evil designs, these reactionary forces are now trying to create crisis in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and other border States. Recently the Government have come to know about the illegal supply of sophisticated weapons by Afghan rebels to the terrorists active in our country. This exposure has given clue about the nexus which is a matter of concern for all.

From the very beginning we have been attaching great importance to the matters concerning establishment of peace in Afghanistan and creating harmonious relation between India and Pakistan and with the other neighbouring countries. But for the past few years, vigorous attemts are being made to form at terrorist activities in Punjab and sophisticated weapons, stringer, missiles and AK. 47 rifles are being supplied to the terrorists at the cheapest rates at which they are not available anywhere in the world.

The situation assumed serious proportion when it was found that a nexus has developed between the fundamentalist of Afghanistan and Pakistan and the Panthic

[Sh. Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

Committee to smuggle sophisticated weapons by Afghan rebels to terrorists India who are engaged in killing of innocent persons in Punjab.

I would like to draw your attention to the SAARC Summit held in Islamabad recently and prior to that in Kathmandu in which the member countries resolved to take stringent measures against terrorist activities to safeguard the interests of one another.

Now it is seen that such elements are active in Pakistan and are receiving training under military supervision. These elements are helping Afghan rebels and also providing weapons to the terrorists in India. Not only this, they are trying to divide Hindus and Sikhs. The news item appeared in the Hindu daily of dated 2nd April exposed their religious philosophy and regard thay have for religious places whether it is a Mandir or Masjid or Gurudwaras. It has been reported that Tegbahadur Gurudwara in Jalalabad was made the target of 23 rocket missiles. It is a matter of great concern and it is an attack on religious feeling. Rather it is an attack on humanity. there is no belief or religion of such fundamentalist. Neither have they regard for any religion. They play in the hands of others and operate terrorist activities in the name of religion

From the very beginning it has been our message to the mankind that the greatest religion is to serve the humanity. Every religion of India lays emphasis that the religion which serves humanity is the supreme. We must give a serious thought to this. I would like to know from our hon. Minister of Home Affairs about persons or forces who are having relation with Panthic Committee. Interviews are arranged through Pakistan about which the hon. Member Shri Chaturvedi has also mentioned that an interview of an hon. Member of the Parliament who happens to the member of other House, was published on 21st November 1987 in 'The Third World Network", the payment for which was made by the Government of Pakistan. Such persons who give protection to the murderors of Shrimati Indira Gandhi deny their relations with the persons like Gurbachan Singh Manochahal and Vasant Singh Zajarwal, but in fact they have relations with them. The opposition, in spite of condemning them and exposing their misdeeds, is keeping track with them. Such persons who are involved in making conspiracy against India and weakening the democracy, should be exposed.

In the end I would submit that with the pace the democracy in India is becoming stronger by utilising its talent and natural resources available with it, some vested powers which want to establish their own colonial powers in the name of religion-whether it is America or the other imperialistic powers, are envious of our progress and always pose a threat to the defence of India. We should be cautious of the nexus of such powers. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had warned us 10 year ago that some foreign powers were hatching conspiracy to destabilise India. Her forecasting is now proving true. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has expressed his determination to face the challenge posed by them. He is also saying that some powers are bent upon to divide the country and such persons are being helped by the oppositions who are having alliance with them. When such charges are levelled against them, they feel offended and in protest they stage walk out from the House but they can not severe their relations with anti national forces who seek financial assistance and weapons from our enemy countries and so much so that even payment for their interviews are arranged through enemy country. Such people should ashamed of themselves as they are trying to destabilise our Government and the country.

I would like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to clear his stand on this matter and lay all. Intelligence information and papers available with the Government at the table of the House as also House be apprised of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard. The Government should expose those elements which mislead the country

and conspire with foreign powers to provide shelter and financial assistance to the terrorists in India.

[*English*]

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of Afghan rebels associating with the terrorists of Punjab is a very important issue. When we talk about the Afghan rebels, we have to go a little further and see as to what is happening. We hope that after signing the Geneva Accord and after the Russians leaving that country, peace and harmony would be maintained in Afghanistan. Unfortunately things did not happen as we expected. What is happening in Jalalabad? These events show that some other force must be supporting those rebels. Otherwise, they cannot survive ad sustain for such a long period. Who are the people who are supporting these rebels? Earlier, on several occasions, we had discussed about the terrorists problem in Punjab. They have been trained outside the country. They are getting support from outside. How are the arms coming to this country? Unfortunately, in spite of our repeated discussions at every level with Pakistan, there seems to be no compromise at all and the situation is not improving. The rebels in Afghanistan, who are being supported by Pakistan, may be indirectly supporting these Punjab terrorists or they may be directly supporting them. This is what is happening in Kashmir. We have to consider one thing and we have to see our part in preventing it. Our border security is very important If the Government had taken care of our borders properly and if they had protected the borders properly, these things would not have happened. It is not only the question of training of the terrorists and supplying arms in a large scale but also there is the question smuggling activity. It has become a paradise for smugglers in this country. Arms are being sent across the borders. Rockets are coming into our country from across the borders. This shows the weakness on our part in maintaining the border security. In fact, it is not only Punjab which is going to be affected but the entire country is going to be affected. Naxalite activities are increasing because all these weapons are available to them. These arms are distributed from one place to another. The arms are being distributed to such areas. Even though we have some understanding and even though we have made some compromise with the new Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan, still things seem to be not going on as per the true spirit of the agreement. This is what is happening in our SAARC. Other countries of SAARC are going on making some compromise regarding trade etc. All sorts of things are going on well in reality. What is happening in the European Common Market? How things are improving there. But here we go on discussing and meeting the heads of the State but unfortunately during the past few days things are deteriorating. We have not implemented certain things are per the real spirit of the SAARC agreement. We have to consider as to how in other parts of the world such things are implemented. Regarding the other countries in the world, they have made some compromises between their neighbours and they are working very smoothly. If the SAARC had worked sincerely with more devotion and worked more effectively, these things would not have happened. Who are the people who come to our country? They are only our neighbours. We know everybody else. We have discussed these things so many times. In spite of that, they are going on and nothing has been stopped. We cannot bother about what had happened earlier. At least we thought that things would improve now. What is happening today in Kashmir? It is not only Punjab but other parts of this country would be affected. These things are happening because of our inadequate border security. These things are not being implemented in the true spirit of SAARC. I sincerely feel that if we take proper care, if we implement the SAARC agreement, then things will improve and these terrorist activities will not take place in our country. There would have beeh complete peace and harmony in Afghanistan if the SAARC principles have been implemented. What is expected of the Geneva Accord? Whatever accords are there, they only exist on papers but in reality they are not working

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

properly. Unless we implement these things in the true spirit of the agreement, peace and harmony will not be maintained. It is not only Punjab but the other parts of the country will also be affected. We have to take proper care. We have to take into account as to what is happening in other parts of the country. How are our neighbours behaving? We should not keep quiet thinking things are going on as per the understanding we reached. I only sincerely hope that our Ministry and our Government will see that our borders are secured properly. We should maintain proper security so that our borders are properly controlled. This sort of thing should not happen. If such things happen, we will have to take a very serious attitude and not simply sit across the table and discuss here and there and finally forget about it. I hope, our Government will take note of it and will take proper precaution and take measures that are required. I hope, that they will secure this country's democracy properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the concern of Shri B.R. Bhagat, the has expressed on the alleged nexus between the extremists of Afghanistan and Punjab, who are acting in collusion with each other to spread terrorism in India and Punjab. I express my deep sorrow for those people, of Indian origin who have fallen victim to the rockets targetted by the Mujahedeens at the Guru Teg Bahadur Gurudwara, Jalalabad.

Since long, news have been appearing in the press that Punjab terrorists are receiving the dispatch of deadly arms and rockets out of the supply of arms being supplied to the Afghan rebels by a particular country through Pakistan. Such news are definitely a matter of great concern for the people of India which have been threatening the law and order situation and unity and integrity of the country.

17.33 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Such is the situation of Pak-Afghan border that there is every possibility of diverting the supply of those arms to Punjab which were apparently meant for the Afghan rebels and the carriers of such arms are those smugglers, who are involved in drug trafficking and Pakistan is the den of such persons. In this situation, I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that it should be investigated whether some of the Punjab terrorists have been seen in the training camps organised for Afghan rebels and if it is so, it is certain that some terrorists have been penetrating into Punjab with deadly weapons. Pakistan is still the refuge of terrorists. In view of the nexus between the smugglers and the terrorists and in view of the attitude of the Pakistani Army, it is our good luck that changes have taken place in Pakistan and democracy has been restored there, which is having favourable effects on the mutual relation of the two countries and it is in line with the feelings of the people of both the countries. In this respect, we extend out support for the initiative taken by our Hon. Prime Minister and Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. It has given us hopes, but the suspicion that there are still such training camps in Pakistan, which have been imparting training to the Punjab terrorists, still haunts the mind and has not yet proved baseless. If some one thinks like that, he is mistaken. I would like to request the Government through you that investigation should be made to find out the nexus, if any, between the terrorists, the Mujahideens and any such intelligence agency, which wants to destabilise India. There was some news in the newspapers that some unit of Afghan rebels is operating in India and that breach has ben informed that the Government of Pakistan is blocking the way for supply of arms and ask the rebels and the terrorists in Punjab to be alert. In case it is true, this is a matter of great concern. Besides, this should also be kept in view that Afghan rebels have said that the Government of India has been standing by the Government of Afghanistan. So it is a

strong founded suspicion that Afghan rebels have been supplying arms to the terrorists and they have also asked these Afghans living here to remain active. There are a lot of Afghan nationals who have come here and some of them may be having sympathy towards them. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the Government should be very cautious and should get it investigated thoroughly.

Sir, we can also trace this nexus even on the international level. Anti-India terrorists hold demonstrations against India in Frankfurt, Paris, London or in other foreign countries. Some of them are evidently Pakistani nationals or some are members of the so called Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front whereas some are working as informers of the terrorists of Punjab. They dance to the same tune against India. They speak in the same voice and level same sort of allegations against the Government of India. Thus, there is an element of active cooperation between them and we cannot ignore this fact, because it reflects here also.

Today, this nexus is so strong that when Mujahideens launched rocket attack on the Gurudwara of a particular religion in Jalalabad and a large number of people of that religion were killed, none of the terrorists critisized this attack, though they call themselves the Messiah of the religion and in the name of religion, they conduct all their anti-national activities to the detrimental of the integrity of India. I am not talking of any faction of Akali Dal. Instead, I am just saying about those terrorists, who do not have faith in religion, but are merely operating their anti-national activities in the name of religion. These people did not say a word to criticise it.

This nexus is too strong to be ignored. Sir, it is good that the hon. Member, Shri Thampan Thomas is present here. He spoke of the Thakkar-Commission. I can very well understand his resentment. It is but natural that when a person is vanquished, he gets infuriated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): His speech today is an appendix to his yesterday's speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I would like to submit to Shri Thampan Thomas that the Government is going to move a resolution on Thakkar Commission. Which will be discussed here. You can participate in that discussion, if you have got the courage and if you think your stand to be logical. It will certainly make an impact on the masses, if you make out your point to justify it.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: One foreign agency's name is mentioned in the Thakkar Commission Report. I want to know whether it is the same agency which is involved in the Afghan and Punjab terrorism.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I was just making a passing reference to Shri Thampan Thomas.

[*Translation*]

Shri Thampan Thomas has objected only one one ground i.e. why the opposition is being associated with it. Particularly he mentioned about Shri Chaturvedi. We know that none of our friends in the opposition can deliberately think about anything which is anti-national. But knowingly or unknowingly some people do commit such things. If you want me to name the person I will clearly say it as Shri Chaturvedi has also said it and Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma has himself said that he appeared for an interview on the third world network on the 21 November, 1987. He is an hon. Member of Rajya Sabha whom you love most and who has been elected by the people of yourstate with your support. He is sitting in the Upper House. It is known to Shri Thampan Thomas that the entire pay-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

ment therefor was made by Pakistan. He has not only praised the Mujahideens, but also said that the Mujahideens have been working with a determination and with the same spirit some youngmen in Punjab have been fighting against the atrocities of the Government. We are pained to find that he has tried to equate the two. It does not matter that it was broadcast on third world network or Pakistan had paid the money, but he has equated the Mujahideens with the Punjab terrorists. Though in my opinion they are of the same category but they are moving in a wrong direction whereas he has stated them to be on the right path. It is matter of regret that he has compared them with the people working in the right direction. We have every right to ask you to change your attitude, if such people are there in the opposition. To whom you will say. Your ex-Chief of the party, who, it is not known whether he is in the High Command or not, had gone to the Golden Temple where he had given a clean chit that there were no weapons with them, but after some days when the police searched that place, they seized a large number of such sophisticated deadly weapons on which concern were expressed not only in and outside this august House, but also at the inter-national level. You are either confused or lost in other matters.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you that it should be thoroughly investigated whether there is any unit of Afghan rebels operating in India. If so, it is certain. They may be having a nexus with the terrorists of Punjab. If this is so, it is a matter of grave concern for India. The Government should consider it seriously and find out as to how are these dangerous weapons, which are supplied to the Afghan rebels, reaching the terrorists of Punjab and J.K.L.F. and such other organisations which are responsible for the disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir. If this is not found out, it will be a blunder on our part. I think that the hon. Member has moved the resolution with this intention in mind. I render my full support to the concern expressed by Shri B.R. Bhagat in this regard.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my deep concern about the matters raised by Shri B.R. Bhagat. I fully condemn the reported nexus between Mujahideens of Afghanistan and the terrorists of Punjab which poses a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country. However, I have slight objection to the heading of the resolution. It should have read as follows:

[*English*]

> "To raise a discussion on the situation arising out of the reported nexus between Afghan rebels and terrorists in this country."

[*Translation*]

Terrorism prevails in Jammu and Kashmir and in other areas as well but why has only Punjab been singled out? This should have been changed...(*Interruptions*)...

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the entire House has praised the people of Punjab for having stood firm like the Himalayas and for maintaining unity despite the designs of the terrorists, foreign agents and foreign powers. I thank the hon. Members for giving vent to the genuine feelings in this regard. The hon. Members have praised the people of Punjab and the Sikh community in particular for not having been swayed by any kind of instigation and for standing firm and united. Shri Harish Rawat, in appreciation of the people of Punjab, said that they have stood firm like a rock in the face of heavy odds. To me it appears to be a fight of a lamp which has to weather storm and rain.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: A storm may only displace a few persons whereas the lamp gives light to thousands of people.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: It should not happen that we fail to strengthen this lamp of unity of people of

Punjab. The people of Punjab are making their level best to fight terrorism....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This reminds me of the following Urdu couplet:

" Fanoos bankar jiski hifazat hawa kare
Veh shama kya bujhegi jise roshan khuda kare."

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: God has lighted the lamp of our unity. It is a fact that terrorism is spreading to other States as well. Shri Chidambaram had stated on 2nd April in reply to a question that

[*English*]

'The monthly average of persons killed in Punjab increased from 43.3 during 1986 to 162.41 in 1988.'

[*Translation*]

I am not one of those people who point out that 43 persons were killed on an average in a month under the Akali regime and 162 persons were killed during the President's Rule. Although this is a fact but I am not going to make it an issue. The point that I am going to submit is that the reply of Shri Chidambaram and the Government of India is a proof of the gravity of the threat posed by terrorism and in this connection. I have humbly submitted that we welcome the steps taken by the Hon. Prime Minister recently to lend strength to the people of Punjab. But the leading writers, journalists and the intellectuals of the country have said some other things also in this regard. They have said that the terrorists have certain talking points and they try to mislead the innocent people of Punjab. It is the grace of God that they are not misled inspite of it. If the terrorists are dispossessed of these talking points, we shall be able to strengthen the people of Punjab. In this regard I quote:

[*English*]

'The package has accentuated other demands, particularly, the need to punish those responsible for the November, 1984 riots. All Opposition Parties have spoken with one voice on this issue. The mental torture caused by the riots to the Sikhs can be healed only if the guilty are punished in accordance with the law and this is the demand which even the BJP has raised.'

[*Translation*]

I am referring to strengthening of the people of Punjab. Shri Tohra and Shri Badal were arrested during the Barnala regime. Whatever we may say but the fact is that Shri Badal and Shri Tohra were arrested because our party the Akali Dal (B), lost the SGPC elections in the democratic process but the Government reacted by arresting these two leaders. More than two years have passed and they should be released. Sukhjinder Singh Sekhon and Kuldeep Singh should also be released. After all, it has been proved that they also belong to the national mainstream and are not isolated from it. I want to submit one more point. Our intelligence organisations have to rely on the Press for getting information. The hon. Members who are present here had no inkling of the events to come. Why should we rely on the newspapers and journalists for getting information. The Government should be vigilant about the matter under discussion in the Consultative Committees or in the different Forums and take stock of the situation developing in the country. The situation today is that the Press has become the sole source of information. It has been reported in the press today that one thousand home guards recruited recently in Punjab have resigned at the behest of the terrorists. This has been reported in the Press. I want to suggest the way of strengthening Punjab. In sincerely feel that the proposal of the hon. Prime Minister for holding panchayat elections in Punjab will be a step in the right direction. However, the situation prevailing in that State at present should be taken into consideration before taking any such step. I think the situation in Punjab is not favourable for holding the elections. The hon. Members from Punjab in both the Houses had unani-

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

mously suggested that panchayat elections in the State should be postponed and the were postponed. One thousand Home Guards have resigned today because terrorists have threatened to kill thir children if they continued in service. In such a situation if elections are held, there will be division in villages and hostile forces will gain strengthen and our unity will be eroded. An all party meeting should be convened to find out whether elections should be held or no' Punjab issue should be discussed with them and steps should be taken to isolate the terrorists from the common people. Necessary attention should be paid as to how to do it. With these words, I share the grave concern expressed in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though I do not agree that this episode should be treated as help given by the Afghan rebels to the Punjab terrorists, yet this is not an isolated phenomenon, it is a pais of the total phenomenon and that is what should be the diplomatic order in South West.

I would invite the attention of the House that the Pakistan President wanted to have a confederation and Afghanistan would be a part of the Pakistan confederation. This is the design which has been worked out there. I would also invite the attention of the House to the fact, that when the Afghanistan was being discussed in the presence of the Soviet Foreign Minister when the Prime Minister of Pakistan, that helpless lady, spelt out the Government policy, then the foreign Minister said: "Madam, this is your party's policy, this is not the foreign policy of the Government."

So far as Afghanistan in concerned, the policy is being determined by the army and not by the democratic Government. That is the tragedy of the situation. In the Geneva Agreement, it has been stipulated that there would be no Pakistan army in Afghanistan border. But that itself is being violated. My submission is that unless we analyse the total diplomacy in that region, we cannot find an answer to this problem.

Who did not know that Pakistan was supporting the terrorists? When it was first disclosed by the Government, a section of the leadership in the opposition laughed it away. But when Shri Barnala came as the Chief Minister, when he said categorically and emphatically that Pakistan was interfering, helping the terrorists, then only it was accepted The tragedy of the situation is that section of political leaders want to play the game of confrontation in this area. There are a section of political leaders who are basically fundamental lists but they give lip service to the patriotic cause of India and to the national integrity. This is what we all should be conscious of and my submission is that everybody should be conscious of it.

Now, I came to the other side of the matter. Here I would like to quote a Communist leader of Pakistan. Perhaps his statement would be useful for the debate. Mr.Jam Saqui, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Pakistan alleged today that the Pakistan army had been imparting training to Afghan Mujahideen at 120 centres in the country and both Pakistan and American advisors had been attached with the Afghan rebel groups operating from Pakistan territory.

Then he further said:

> "Pakistan army had been operating in 23 countries on behalf of the USA and in Afghanistan also the army's stake in very high because if there is no tension, the Pak army cannot demand for high defence budget."

So, this is a part of their policy. The Government has no control whatsoever. Even Benazir's own brother said that his sister had conceded too much to the army to be the Prime Minister. The Army is still controlling and directing the policies. So, we must be very much careful about it.

After the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Pakistan we have a very cordial atmosphere between the two countries. But now the reports are coming that the Pakistani rangers are supporting the intrnders in India. I raised this point in the Ministry of External Affairs Consultative Committee meeting. I put the question to the Home Minister but the reply given was very funny. The reply was, "We have no information". I request the Hone Minister to please into it. Is this the way we should handle the situation? I don't blame you personally. I say that some of the bureaucrats do not understand the implications and the seriousness of the situation which is to be looked into.

Another aspect which I would like to submit is about the withdrawal of Russian army from Afghanistan. Sir, I recollect the days when India's policy with regard to this was spelt out. India did not outrightly condemn the Soviet Union. I was there in this very House where India and, particularly, Mrs. Gandhi commented that this was the non-alignment policy which they were pursuing. The policies which Mrs. Gandhi followed have now proved to be hundred per cent valid. What has happened after the withdrawal of the army of the Soviet Union? The situation has gone into the realm of fundamental forces and into the realm of Super Powers. We should be very much careful about it. I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government of India to this. When Pakistan had worked out a policy to have confrontation with Afghanistan, what was the reaction of the Government of India this? Now, the situation is that we have to strengthen the Benazir's Government which is a democratic Government. The Army is controlling the situation there and without the army's help there cannot be any interference by the rebels in India.

18.00 hrs.

What is our attitude towards the Islamic Conference which constitutes all the Islamic countries. Almost all the Islamic countries have extended their recognition to the rebel government. The only country which opposed it is Iran. We should have expressed our reaction to these developments. But we are conspicuously silent. The Shura meeting which constituted the Government there was held at gun point. So far as the Shias are concerned, they are not involved in or associated with the rebel government. We must be very careful and we must spell out our stand. This is an issue on which the country should stand united. There should not be any politics of confrontation in areas where the integrity of the nation is concerned. There should not be any politics of confrontation is areas where the existence of our very freedom is in question. There should be no politics of confrontation where the basic ideal of our nation itself is at stake. The nation must stand united as one man and fight.

So for as Pakistan is concerned, we should be very careful, although we have very good relations and their Prime Minister is anxious to improve the situation. I say we must be careful because we have the experience of their experiments with the nuclear bomb and about their moves to import weaponry from the United States of America. All these things are going on because Mrs. Benazir has absolutely no control over the army. About the issue of Siachen also, the army questioned her right. The Simla Agreement does not provide an answer to the army. These are the problems to which we have to address ourselves and find solutions.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 6,1989/ Chaitra 16,911 (Saka).

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